The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,362.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	3
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam	5
,, Mangalore	29	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	31	,, Bimlipatam	11
	Nov.	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Tuticorin	1	,, False Point	13
,, Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Fao	5
,, Guadur	23	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	26	,, Linga	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	29	,, Muscat	13
	Nov.		
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	15
,, Fao	2	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

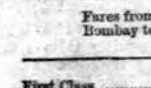
STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Coompta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SLEIVE DONARD, J. Thomson, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off their BILLS of LADING for countersignature to Agent's office, and send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.—Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

[illegible] STREET, KURRACHEE.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM Ship MAGDALA, having arrived with Cargo ex Rosetta 4th, and Memphis 11th September, from Liverpool, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Borce Bunder. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1869.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, up to the 31st October instant, for CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETING certain WORKS of IMPROVEMENT to the Company's property.

The Plan and Specifications of Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application, from WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Company's Office, from 1 to 4 P.M. daily.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the above Company. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

By order, MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

1, Church Street, 15th October, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS, Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society:—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society. By order of the Board, HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at KHETWADDY, 1st CARPENTER ROW.—On MONDAY, the 25th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested by a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st March, 1868, by order of the mortgagee, Withoba Ballajee, on account and risk of Muccoondjee Simbhoorjee, the mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying or being at Khetwaddy, 1st Carpenter Row, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,710, 1,711, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurements 60 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the public road called 1st Carpenter's Lane, on or toward the west by the house of Gunput Pandowjee, on or towards the north by the house of Dhakjee Ramchunder, on or towards the south by the house of Bundhoo Sudasewjee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE PIECES of LAND at MAHIM, behind the Hussalee Tank and between G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

On SATURDAY the 23rd October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms in Hummum Street, Fort, No. 9, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th Sept., 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Gungabaee, widow of the late Cassinath Atmaramjee Nayeck, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Junardhun Atmaramjee Humbeed, all those three pieces or parcels of LAND or FORAS GROUND, situate at Mahim, near the Hussalee Tank, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Foras Ground under No 533, and now standing in the name of the said Junardhun Atmaramjee, under Nos 73 and 75, containing by admeasurement 216 Burgas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the G. I. P. Railway Road, on or towards the west by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Road and pieces of Foras land belonging to different persons, on or towards the south by a footpath or water way of the Tank of Hussalee, on or towards the north by the salt batty grounds belonging to Doming Gome Allenachar and Sinor Manuel Souza.

All the three pieces will be sold in one lot.

Property will be on view four days previous to the date of sale.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

WE are requested by Mr. MENIST to inform the Public, that his stay in Bombay terminates this month.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

"The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 5 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on [illegible]

[illegible] on the Bottle, and is sold in [illegible] that it may [illegible]

[illegible] scent Carbonate [illegible] rate of Quinine [illegible] of Lithia Vichy [illegible] Preparations.

[illegible] fervescent Citrate [illegible] that the Label [illegible] imitated, recent- [illegible] ction to restrain [illegible] ly granted, and [illegible] op's Costs and [illegible]

[illegible] SICKNESS, [illegible] ng by Sea. [illegible] & Co.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A MEETING of POLICY-HOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be HELD at the office of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, No. 12, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose (1) of receiving the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed to watch the interest of Policy-holders, and (2) of considering what further steps should be taken in the matter. Mofussil Policy-holders are requested to be so good as to communicate their views to the Committee and to send Proxies to the Committee or to friends in Bombay to represent them at the Meeting.

G. A. SUMMERS, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE to SHIP CARPENTERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received on board the ship MARINE MINISTER VON ROON up to the 19th October, 1869, by Captain Eller, for the repairs to be done to said ship. Information to the particulars of the work can be obtained from the Captain on board, or at the office of Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubash, Victoria Buildings.

T. C. ELLER.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—MOODY BAY RECLAMATION.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st November, for the construction of a DRY RUBBLE STONE BREAK WATER, on Moody Bay, consisting of about 900,000 cubic feet of dry rubble stone.

Specifications and Drawings may be seen, and further information obtained, at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Moody Bay.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C. E., Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, October, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following IRON WORK, and will be received up to the 21st October, 1869, only viz:—

About 144 tons of Wrought Iron Plate Girders for Floors and Roofs.
,, 12 ,, of ordinary Corrugated Sheet Iron.
,, 40 ,, of do. do. curved.
,, 8 ,, of Iron Trusses, complete.
,, 5½ ,, of Angle Iron, 1½ by 1½ by ¼.

Particulars can be had on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to Captain G. SWETENHAM, R.E., Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, Bolarum.

Bolarum, 26th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E., Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—WITH reference to the TENDER for a STEAM and SAILING VESSEL, which appeared from the 12th instant and following dates, owing to changes in the movement of troops, the following Advertisement is substituted for the former.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th instant, from parties wishing to supply a STEAMER, of not less than 800 tons, for three weeks certain, for the service of Government, also one STEAMER of not less than 800 tons, and a SAILING VESSEL of about 1,200 tons, to assist in conveying Her Majesty's 39th Foot to Kurrachee, to be discharged there if agreed upon, or return to Bombay with any details or stores awaiting passage at the former port.

Tenders should specify a lump sum for the second Steamer and Sailing Vessel.

Ventilation to be cut, and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey), and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessels should be made available if required; and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The Steam Vessel accepted will require to be ballasted and ready for final survey, the first on the 29th instant, the second on the 5th proximo, and the Sailing Vessel on the latter date.

The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors, D. McL. SLATER, Secretary, For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE FAIR AND EXHIBITION.—It has been deemed, by the Medical Authorities at Kurrachee, highly desirable that the Fair and Exhibition should be put off until December, as at present whilst disease is flying about, the congregation of a large body of people might be attended with fatal results which the Committee is bound to prevent, if possible.

The Commissioner in Sind has concurred in the opinion given by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind Division, and regrets "that there should again be delay in carrying out a project from which we hope good may come to the Province, but the Commissioner thinks it is in the present case unavoidable, and undoubtedly wise to avoid the chance of anything that might mar the success of the project, or risk injury to the inhabitants of Kurrachee, as well as those attending the Exhibition.

In concurrence, therefore, with the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind and the Medical authorities, the opening of the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition has been postponed to Thursday, the 23rd December, 1869.

W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary, Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition.

Kurrachee, 2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Major RODERICK WILLIAM RICHARDES, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the ESTATE of RODERICK WILLIAM RICHARDES, formerly of Ahmednugger, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, but late of No. 116 Lammas Street, Carmathen, in the County of the Borough of Carmathen, a Major in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on the 1st day of June, 1868, Intestate, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects were, on the 18th day of September, 1869, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to George Foggo and James Percy Leith, both of Bombay, British inhabitants, Esqs., two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required, on or before the 6th day of December, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Julia Mary Richardes, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the personal Estate of the said deceased; having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of the undermentioned persons, respectively, in certain parcels of Government Land with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at different places as shown below, seized under Distress Warrants for non-payment of the Revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, at noon on MONDAY the 8th November, 1869.

Parcel.	Collector's No.	Survey No.	Names.	Where Situated.	Square Yards.
1	2877	2804	Thucker Lada Kessow	5, Camateepoora Street	192 1/9
1	2904	2814	Ditto Ditto	Duncan Road	141 6/9
1	3287	2871	Julloojee Shayaboo Chinchalloo	5, Camateepoora Street	128 2/9
1	2346	1499	Abdool Cader vullud Mahomed Amin	Balloo Dr. Street	72 2/9
1	4803	4340	Mrs. D. Caves	13, Camateepoora Street	60 2/9
1	4690	4223	Noochoo Sewoo Nurdoo	15, Camateepoora Street	25
1	2440	1278	Hemon Adum bin Abdool Rahimon	Khojia Street	426 6/9
1	1614	1083	Seedram Jaysing	Chinna Butcher Street	33 3/9
1	1614	2/1083	Nathoo Govind	Ditto	33 3/9
1	12	4616	Mahomed Cassum	Grant Road	2685
1	39	4610	Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Camateepoora	56 6/9
1	152	4621	Memon Mahomed Cassum	Ditto	310 6/9
1	3359	2925	Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Ditto	41 2/9
1	3297	3882	Thucker Hurry Thackersey	Ditto	83 2/9
1	99	none	Marianbebee, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodin Nowrungay	Mahim	Foras Free hold
1	238	508	John Francis de Cruz	Mazagon	87 2/9

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th October, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes. Nail Brushes. Tooth Brushes. Combs. Corn Plasters. Perfumery. Sponges. Sponge Bags. Flesh Gloves. Chest Expanders. Eau de Cologne. Violet Powder. Feeding Bottles. Court Plaster. Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, | Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, | New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS. (Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule	,, 22 0	
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule	,, 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule	,, 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE. (Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26 0	
Macon,	ditto	,, 21 0	
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES. The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped. (Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	Silver Foil ,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES. (Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	...
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23	...

SHERRIES. Specially selected for tropical consumption. (Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS. (Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch...	Do.	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	,, 21

LIQUEURS, OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8 ,,

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs. THOS. RANDALL & Co., 3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen...
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen..
} Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	,, 4 ,,	,, 12	,,
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	,, 1 ,,	,, 15	,,
1864 Chateau Larose	,, 1 ,,	,, 20	,,
1864 Chateau Lafite	,, 1 ,,	,, 25	,,
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,, 1 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. 10 ,,	,, 1 ,,	,, 30	,,
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,, 1 ,,	,, 20	,,
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,, 2 ,,	,, 18	,,
Do. red	,, 2 ,,	,, 22	,,
Do. Amontillado	,, 2 ,,	,, 26	,,
Robertson's blue seal	,, 1 ,,	,, 16	,,

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEENS HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.

Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	,,
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s.	,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.

(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry,	1 doz. quarts	Rs. 38
Do. do.	2 ,, pints	,, 40
Monopole	1 ,, quarts	,, 42
	2 ,, pints	,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinarts Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, ,, 42 per ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ,, 21 per ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

Super-royal quarto, 100 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

WANTED.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in a good situation in the Fort. Address 21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a BAR-KEEPER. Satisfactory reference required. No one need apply who does not properly understand the business. Apply by letter to R.D., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—A FIRM in BOMBAY requires the services of a thoroughly efficient European Bookkeeper. No one need apply who is unable to produce certificates as to character, experience, and ability. Apply by letter in applicant's handwriting to "Delta," care "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 11th October, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each ... Rs. 2 } Cash.
Cartes de Visite ... ,, 1 }

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.

J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

COUNTRY-MADE TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG

ENGLISH TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, ex THOMAS BELL, a large and varied assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS. Priced moderately.

Mr. N. wishes to clear the Stock, and offers the above at 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH on delivery of the articles.

Whole cases of assorted TOYS, Rs. 125 to Rs. 240 nett.

J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS.—JUST LANDED, ex BURLINGTON, solid Mahogany Pianos, 7 Octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.

These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India, and to order of

J. NEUBERG.

MUSIC STOOLS. Best English Manufacture, with Patent Brass Screws, beautifully carved, on Tripod Stands, with rich Velvet-covered Seats.

Rs. 30 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. Mr. NEUBERG has the pleasure to announce the arrival of an extensive consignment of Real Bohemian Glass Ware, comprising Flower Vases, Card Plates, Liqueur Sets, Toilet Sets, &c., of the latest designs.

To clear stock 30 per cent. discount allowed for cash payment on delivery of articles. J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS, ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,

PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ANTOIN'S JAPANESE VIOLET COPYING INK, JUST RECEIVED.—The extreme excellence of this Ink has, in a comparatively short time, brought it into general use, both in England and on the Continent; it is limpid, and does not thicken; it will give six copies if taken at once, or a single copy twenty-four hours after. Per pint ... Rs. 2.

Ditto ditto Black per pint ... Rs. 1.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NORTHWAY'S NON-CORROSIVE RED INK.—Writes with a rich carmine tint and is much approved. Per pint Rs. 1-8, per quart Rs. 2-12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS AND Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depôt of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavie Road, No 15.

TERMS—CASH.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

MUSIC

FOR

MILITARY BANDS.

No. 1.—Selection from "The Contrabandista," by ... A. S. Sullivan.
The Hussar's Waltz ... E. Hartmann.
No. 1 A.—Six Marches:—
"Novara," Quick March ... Sowerthal.
"Crown Prince," Do. ... Do.
"La Périchole," No. 1 ... Burckhardt.
"La Périchole," No. 2 ... Do.
"Der Recrut," Quick March ... Gung'l.
"Corso," Do. ... Lübert.
No. 2.—Selection, "Robinson Crusoe" ... Offenbach.
No. 2 A.—Fanfare Militaire ... Rossini.
La Périchole Quadrille ... Coote.
No. 3.—"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs ... Basquit.
No. 4 A.—Potpourri, "La Part du Diable" ... Auber.
No. 4 B.—Galatea Waltz ... Brunette.
No. 4 C.—Recit, Air, and Chorus from "Indra" ... Flotow.
Geraldine Waltz ... Charles Godfrey
No. 5.—Overture, "Ruler of Spirits" ... C. M. Weber.
La Carita, Sacred Chorus ... Rossini.
No. 6.—Concert Aria (for Clarionet Obligato) ... Bergson.
Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert), for Cornet-à-Piston) ... E. Neuman.
No. 6 A.—Grand Selection, "Oberon" ... Weber.
No. 235.—Selection, "Beatrice di Tenda" ... Bellini.
No. 237.—Overture, "Mannschaft an Bord" ... Suppe.
Polka, "Die Antelope" ... Gung'l.
No. 238.—Hand-in-Hand Quadrille ... Zieher.
Violet Galop ... Lamont.

Price per Part—Rs. 8 cash.

LATEST EDITION OF

CHAPPELL'S COMPLETE COLLECTION

OF

CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS.

Three Vols. in one, containing 146 Songs, Duets, &c. Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, price Rs. 7 cash.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

RAMPART ROW, and FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S

LIST OF

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

		Rs. as
La Sonnambula	Thalberg	3 2
I. Puritani	do.	1 10
Norma	do.	2 2
Il Barbiere	do.	1 10
Stradella	do.	2 8
Lucia de Lammermoor	do.	2 0
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Miserere D'Allegri	Liszt	4 2
L'Africaine No. 1	do.	3 0
Do. ,, 2	do.	5 8
La Gazza Ladra	Leybach	2 0
Jone	do.	3 0
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Don Juan	do.	3 0
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Guillaume Tell	do.	3 2
Freyschutz	do.	2 18
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La Petite Russie	Blumenthal	2 6
Une Larme	do.	2 6
Le Gondolier	do.	2 8
La Caressante	do.	2 4
La Source	do.	1 18
Badinage	do.	1 8
Faust	Burgmuller	2 2
L'Africaine	Kruger	3 6
Faust	do.	3 18
Chant du Soir	Ketterer	1 8
Il Fuoco Fatuo	Sanfiorenza	2 0
La Cascade des Roses	Ascher	1 14
Les Fitres de la Garde	do.	1 8
La Zingara	do.	1 8
I Vepres Siciliani	Coop	2 2
La Forza de Destino	do.	3 8
Tanhaüser	Jaell	1 2
La Juire	Voss	3 8
La Baladine	do.	2 4
L'Usignuolo	Valse Gungl	2 4
Danza dei Pazzi	do. do.	2 4
Un Saluto all Italia	do. do.	1 18
Storie Intime	do. Rovere	2 2
Principe Reale	do. do.	3 2
Domani Quaresima	do. do.	2 18
Chiacchiere	Galop do.	1 0
Qui Vive	do. Ganz	2 18
L'Africaine	Polka	1 0
Un Saluto	do.	1 8
Schneider	do.	1 0
Visconta	do.	1 8
Pochini	do.	1 4
La Milanese	do.	1 4
Rabadan	do.	1 18
Dichiarazioni Amorose	Mazurka	1 4
Sempre Sola	do.	1 4

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

Faust	Leybach	3 12
Il Barbiere	do.	4 0
Four Pieces	Schuman	3 2
Lucia di Lammermoor	Menozzi	3 4
Un Ballo in Maschera	Cerimeli	4 6
Belisario	do.	3 0
Anna Bolena	do.	2 0
Giuramento	do.	2 8
Il Barbiere	Menozzi	2 10

. The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

BLACKWOOD &Co.'s

SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

Pints, per bottle, ... 10 Annas. Per doz. ... Rs. 6 0
Quarts ,, ,, ... 1 Rupee. ,, ,, ... ,, 10 0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle, ... 1 Rupee. Per doz. ... Rs. 12 0
Quarts ,, ,, ... 1-12 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz. ... Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBER OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge. Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

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Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
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Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Demands for Mazagons, Colabas, and Back Bays still continue, at Rs. 1,355, 1,795 and 620, respectively, for time.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 16.

Wheeler, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Sehore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Babington, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Whitty, Lieutenant, 2-10th Foot, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Brock, Captain, the Royal Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Colonel Thomas Addison, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 14th October, 1869.

Agreeably to instructions received from the Division, the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry will march from Poona *en route* for Neemuch and Nusseerabad to-morrow morning.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, for ten days from this date, on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 15th October, 1869

The leave of absence granted to Colonel Graves, 3rd Cavalry, in G. O. C. No. — of the 13th instant, is to commence from the date of departure of his Regiment from Poona.

The following acting promotions in the Commissariat Department are made, to have effect from 24th July 1869:—

Sub-Conductor Robert Cameron to act as Conductor, and Sergeant Kirkpatrick to act as Sub-Conductor, in succession to Acting Conductor Patrick Leonard, proceeded to Europe, and during such time as Deputy Assistant Commissary William Wild may be employed in the Transport Train Office.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

18th Regiment N. I.—Jemadar Govind Ooradker to be native Adjutant, vice Jemadar Narain Curroo, promoted.

Staff Assistant Surgeon G. F. Dooley, Madras Establishment, is placed on general duty, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 13.)

Mr. William Barry, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Bustee, is transferred in the same capacity to Banda.

Dr. Thomas Murray, Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 25th October or subsequent date.

Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 1st Circle, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. E. J. Moore, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, having passed the prescribed Examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th instant.

Lieutenant W. G. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 22nd Sept.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee, Oct. 13.
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Cochin, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Columbian (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.
	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The ship Sesame Bara, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 11	Anita	Garcin	Marseilles, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9	Sattara (s)	—	—
	City of Berlin	—	—
	Mary Anne	—	—
	Sumroo	—	—
10	Clan Alpine (s)	—	—
	Hindoostan (s)	—	—
	Cote d'or St. Malo	—	—
	Gustave and Louis	—	—
	Planet F. L. V.	—	—

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE

Oct. 12	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	North Ports.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STOCKLEY—October 15th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain H. W. Stockley, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANGELO—FRASER—October 14th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., Edward Fox Angelo, Captain 1st "The Royal" Regiment, to Mary Colquhoun, only daughter of Dr. Alik G. Fraser.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

DUVAL—PEACHEY—October 9th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. W. R. Symonds, Stephen S. Duval, second son of Philip S. Duval, of Dulston, London, Esq., to Alice, fourth daughter of the late John Peachey, of Roden House, Hornsey, London, Esq.

FREETH—MACPHERSON—September 28th, at St. Mark's Church, Mercara, by the Rev. J. Wynch, Chaplain, William Freeth, Esq., M.S.C., late Madras Artillery, to Helen Lushington, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Ranald Macpherson, R. A., Lieutenant Governor, Singapore.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1869.

Anglo-Indians at home are never weary of pointing out to English statesmen what they believe to be "a short way" of settling the land question in Ireland. You have only, they say, to do as we have done in India—give the occupiers of the soil fixity of tenure at a low rent—and your success cannot fail to be as great as ours has been. Well then, we naturally ask, what are these boasted results that have been achieved in India? Is it, after all, a very brilliant prospect to set before Parliament, that Irishmen may, after the lapse of years, by the slow influence of legislation fashioned after the Indian pattern, become perhaps as loyal as Bengalees now are to English rule? A "Bengal Civil Servant," in a long letter to the *Times*, speaks of the permanent settlement, supplemented by the measures for the relief of the ryots which were adopted by the Legislature in 1859, as if the revenue reforms introduced by the English had made the whole agricultural population of Bengal prosperous and contented. But what said Sir Henry Durand on this very subject only last year? "A docile, ill-informed, but industrious population, entirely in the hands of the zemindars, with whom the permanent settlement is formed, are hardly in a position to make themselves heard, or their wants known;" and, consequently, the European officials really know nothing of the feelings and opinions of the mass of cultivators of the soil. In a word, we must not infer the contentment of the ryots from their silence and submission. "Sufferance is the badge" of all the tribe of Bengalees, and they would bear the cruelest wrongs in patience, rather than have recourse to the quick-tempered Irishman's practice of avenging a grievance by shooting a landlord from behind a hedge. It is not for us to say whether Sir H. Durand's description of the actual state of the agricultural peasantry in Bengal is overcharged or not; but, when any one recommends that the condition of Ireland should be assimulated to that of Bengal, he is bound to show that at least the probable effect of such a change would be to satisfy the demands of the Irish occupier, and make him not only a prosperous farmer but a good subject. This obligation, however, is unaccountably lost sight of by the gentlemen who propose turning Irishmen into Bengalees. They think it enough to complacently enumerate the Acts passed by the Indian Legislature, and never pause to consider whether, even supposing the Bengalees themselves not to be secretly discontented, the lot which seems tolerable to the humble ambition of a Bengal ryot would not provoke agrarian outrages and rebellion among the excitable population of Westmeath or Tipperary.

There is a similar want of precision in the round assertion of the *Morning Star*, that, "were these Irish landlords only zemindars and talookdars, there would be no fear of peasant proprietorship impoverishing the country, or of any other of the many evils which are held menacingly before us as the penalties for trying to make Irish tenants happy." No doubt it is true that but for the existence of the landlords the land question in Ireland could be easily disposed of. So, for that matter, could the land question in England. Once ignore the right of private property in land, and establish the power of Government to make a fresh distribution of the ownership of the soil, every thirty or fifty years, and any mere question of tenant right becomes utterly insignificant. But no English Ministry is yet far advanced enough to treat the land question without regard for the interests of the landlords. The members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet are not likely to take seriously into consideration the bold advice of the *Morning Star*. They will see that they get into deep water at once unless they limit their interference to the simple design of securing to the tenant compensation for capital invested in his farm, and that, if they begin to say—"Oh! the tenants ought to have the fee simple of such and such an estate in Ireland, for it is their efforts and not those of the landlord that have made it valuable," there are not wanting keen politicians who will at once take up the cry, and, using it for their own purposes in England, ask the people whether it is right that the Grosvenors and the Stanleys should continue to enjoy the immense revenues derived from estates which owe their whole value to the industry and enterprize of the townspeople of London and Liverpool. Possibly the time may be nearer at hand than many persons think for the discussion of such revolutionary doctrine even in Conservative England. But meanwhile, since the example of what has been done in India is invoked to sanction sharp dealing with Irish landlords, it is important to remark that the *Star* speaks without warrant in declaring the Government of India to have done as it liked with zemindars and talookdars. First of all, however, we must bear in mind the fact that there is a material difference between the relations of Indian zemindars with the State and those of Irish landlords and the Government of the United Kingdom. In this country it has always been held that the State is the real landlord, entitled to draw the rent of the whole soil of the country, while the ryots have everywhere (in theory at least) an hereditary right of occupation which has existed from time immemorial. Moreover, the people of this country have no representatives to make known and obtain redress of their grievances, so that it is the duty of Government here, far more than in England, to take the initiative in proposing reforms intended to improve the condition of the bulk of the population. Even therefore in Bengal, where the State has transferred its rights as a land-owner to the zemindars for ever, it has not so completely abdicated its right of interfering between zemindars and ryots, as if the tenure of land were merely, as in Ireland, dependent on a contract between a free landlord and a free tenant—in the interpretation of which, it may be, (and this is the real defect to be remedied) the law leans too often on the side of the landlord. It would take a revolution in Ireland to give the country either State-landlordism or a peasantry with claims on the land like those of Indian ryots; and, until that revolution is accomplished, there is no ground for the analogy sought to be established between the case of Ireland and that of India. But it is noticeable that even the despotic Government of India is forced to respect the rights of zemindars and talookdars. No sane man has yet proposed—whatever his opinion might be as to the impolicy of the permanent settlement—to confiscate the fee-simple of Bengal for the benefit of the ryots. And, when the *Star* speaks of talookdars, it is charitable to suppose that our contemporary has forgotten the history of Oude in 1857-8. The real strength of the mutiny lay in the army organized by the talookdars whom we had dispossessed of their estates, and reunited with the ungrateful peasantry to whom, in our enthusiastic love of the poor ryot, we had transferred the ownership of the land; and at the end of the struggle we only restored peace in the province by giving back to these talookdars their landed property and feudal rights. What is the meaning, then, of the invitation to the English Government to treat the Irish landlords as the Indian Government treated the talookdars?

The Countess of Mayo will leave Simla for Kussowlie on the 16th instant.

The "Mofussilite" says that the Turkomans have been again making raids in Astrabad, to the great trouble of Persians in that quarter.

Sir Richard Temple is expected to arrive at Bombay on his return from England by the mail steamer due on the 7th of November.

A communication sent to the press by the Government of India repeats the report received from Teheran that Mahomed Azim Khan, ex-Ameer of Cabul, died at Shah Rood on the 6th. His nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan, has turned back from Merv, and is shortly expected at Teheran.

In July the cholera appeared in Teheran, the deaths averaging 27 a day; and the "Mofussilite" suggests that it probably found its way through Afghanistan to Peshawur, and mayhap by the Bolan route to other parts of India.

Captain G. A. Douglas, R. N., who arrived in Bombay some time ago, has succeeded Captain Sullivan in the command of H. M. S. Daphne, at present in the harbour. Captain Sullivan left for England by the mail steamer on Saturday.

The Government of India has received intelligence from Bundlekund that cholera is abating throughout the province, and has entirely disappeared from many places. Owing to the late copious falls of rain, the prospects of the ensuing harvest are excellent, especially in Malwa, and there is every ground for anticipating favourable returns of wheat and opium.

We quote the following from the "Pall Mall Gazette"—"It is stated in one of the French papers that the Hindoos in the environs of Bombay have been much startled by the appearance of their God Vishnu, who has several times been seen at night whirling past them on a celestial wheel like a flash of fire. Directly he approaches them they prostrate themselves in the dust. Yet all the time it is not really Vishnu; it is only a certain Mr. Kemp, who, ambitious to be the first velocipede rider under an Asiatic sun, has provided himself with one of these vehicles, but finding that the heat rendered it an encumbrance rather than a luxury in the daytime, is compelled to take his exercise upon it at night, by the aid of a lantern."

THE CHINA MAIL.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 16TH OCT, 2-45 P.M.

The steamer Travancore has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 30th September, Singapore on the 8th, and Penang on the 10th October.

No news of importance from Japan.

The Austrian treaty was signed on 2nd September after much delay on the part of the Chinese.

The movements of the Duke of Edinburgh are as yet uncertain.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE KUSHBEGI.

Authentic intelligence has reached this country that towards the middle of August the Russians and the troops of the Kushbegi or Ataligh Ghazi had engaged and were carrying on hostilities with each other on a small scale in the neighbourhood of the Naryn River. The road between Kashgar and the Russian territory is closed.

Early in July the officer in command of the Kushbegi's advanced post beyond Artish, hastily retreated to Kashgar. He had had a brush with the Russians in the neighbourhood of the mountains, and had been worsted, and the garrison of the Russian advanced post had approached within four days march of Kashgar, and one of the Kushbegi's advanced post.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 12.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer Columbian, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton—Mr. J. B. Chapman, Mr. James Embro.
For Marseilles—Mr. G. D. Macallum.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED FROM SUEZ BY THE MAGDALA.

List of passengers arrived yesterday per B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Magdala, Captain Thompson:—

From Suez.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thomas and child, Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Harpur and child, Mr. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, Mr. Mann, Mr. Kalberer, Mr. Albert Kalberer, Mr. Frederick Hunter, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Caurbarin, Hajee Abbas and Syed Alli Atterghi.

From Aden.—Mr. Eduljee Cursetjee, Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee, and H. E. Haji Yoosuf and suite.

PASSENGERS TO SUEZ BY THE NEERA.

List of passengers proceeding to Suez to-day by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Neera:—

Surgeon Major Kelly, Colonel and Mrs. Lambert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, 5 children and 2 female servants, the Most Reverend Archbishop Steins, Mr. Chambers, the Revd Mr. and Mrs. Ayerst and 3 children, Miss Cahill, the Revd George and Mrs. Sharpin, child and servant, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Dixon and 2 children and native servant, Major Gostling, Captain Stewart, Mr. Clarke, Lieutenant Danvers, Mr. Lamborne, Captain and Mrs. Roberts and 2 children, Madame Schlepper, two Masters Murray, Mr. Hammond, Mr. MacGee, Mr. Young, Mr. Redley, Mr. Titshall, Captain T. O. Green, and Mrs. Martin.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

This has been a week of remarkable letters. First of all, the Pope's unexpected reply to Dr. Cumming has definitively settled the question, whether advantage might not be taken of the summoning of a new Ecumenical Council to attempt to heal the breach between Catholic and Protestant Christendom. (Would you mind allowing me, by the way, to spell Ecumenical with a plain E instead of that abominable diphthong, Œ? Nobody, now-a-days, writes "Political Œconomy;" and why should we retain those ugly-looking Siamese twins of letters, Œ, in Œcumenical?) The persevering Scotch champion of Protestantism had been greatly ridiculed and found fault with for his letter to the Pope by critics who, having no faith of their own to speak of, sneer at all kinds of zeal as unfashionable, affect a well-bred horror of the slightest violation of those rules of etiquette which seem to be in their estimation the only real laws of the universe, and are, in fact, highly distinguished members of that class of society of whom Moore wrote that they "would rather be genteelly damned beside a Duke, than saved in vulgar company." Sincere Anglican parsons, again, of the High Church school, whose favourite dream is of the good time coming in which there shall be once again a Catholic Church one and indivisible, resented it as an affront to their cloth that a mere Presbyterian should have the impertinence to come forward and write to the Holy Father a letter in which there was not the slightest trace of sentimental tenderness or reverence for Rome. As priests and scholars, they shuddered to read the sentences of "ecclesiastical Latin" in which Dr. Cumming asked leave to attend the Council in order to hold a disputation with the Pope and Cardinals on points of religion, and hardly made a secret of his intention to denounce the corruptions of Popery with as much freedom as John Knox used in lecturing Queen Mary, or the Scotch chaplains in addressing those long sermons to Charles II., which almost led the young king to agree with Cromwell in regarding the battle of Worcester as a "crowning mercy," since it freed him from his thraldom to those inflexible ministers of grace. But Dr. Cumming has put all his detractors to shame, and done good service to the cause of Protestantism, by getting a reply from the Pope, in which Pius IX. says very plainly that in his eyes one Protestant is just as good, or as bad, as another, that he has no greater friendship for Mr. Purchas than for Dr Cumming, and that no heretic who has not repented, abjured the errors condemned by former Councils, and above all, and first of all, acknowledged the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope can be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the new Council. By this letter the Pope proclaims himself the Great Irreconcileable of the modern world; and the most sentimental Anglo Catholic has no longer the least pretence for believing that the Papacy has ceased to be in these days the inveterate foe of freedom of thought and natural independence.

But this great truth—that the rock on which the See of St. Peter's is founded is the everlasting rock of prejudice and intolerance—has been preached in far more elegant language this week by Father Hyacinthe, the celebrated Carmelite Friar, whose sermons in Notre Dame have of late years revived the traditional glories of the French pulpit. In a letter to the general of his order, the Father declares that he leaves his monastery, throwing off his allegiance to the Pope, because his conscience will not suffer him to approve "the divorce, as impious as it is senseless, which Rome seeks to bring about between the Church, which is our mother according to eternity, and the society of the nineteenth century, of which we are the sons in a temporal sense, and towards which we also have duties and sympathies." These noble and memorable words will, some English journalists fondly expect, give the signal throughout France for a revolt of the people against ecclesiastical tyranny, so that the nation may rid itself at once of priestcraft and kingcraft, and become free in both politics and religion. But one may almost doubt whether any apostle could revive faith in the Christian religion in France. The Catholic Church in that country, as in Italy, has preserved its outward state and authority by allowing the mass of intelligent men to remain utter Pagans, and contenting itself with the blind devotion of women and children. In England the bulk of the population is still deeply and sincerely attached to the religious faith which has been preached in this country since the Reformation. There are philosophers here, as in all European countries, who are fanatics for a new faith in national religion; and the current story may be true, that two of them, meeting lately in Pall Mall, one enthusiastically congratulated the other on the letters the *Times* had published about religion in Germany, exclaiming—"Thank God, it is all over with Christianity in Germany at last." But there is not in England, or in Germany, nearly so much of that utter indifference to and contempt for every kind of religion—that state of feeling which may be best described by the familiar term Voltairianism—as prevails in France; and Father Hyacinthe has an arduous task before him in seeking to reconcile Christianity with the Revolution.

Another letter, as worthy in its way as Father Hyacinthe's of being treasured in men's memories, is the sublime protest Louis Blanc has put forth in vindication of himself from the charge, that he has misunderstood his duty as a patriot in refusing to accept the amnesty and take the oath of fealty to the Emperor Napoleon. Louis Blanc is a political Puritan; and it is refreshing to read a manifesto which asserts the existence of absolute good and evil in politics, declares that the essence of Republicanism, at all events, is to abide by principles and refuse all compromises, and reminds the French people that the sovereignty supposed to be secured to them by universal suffrage can never be anything more than a farce while the popular deputies are compelled to take an oath to any sovereign who is said to reign merely by the will of the people, and more especially to a ruler who acquired the crown in the first instance by violence and fraud. It is seldom indeed that one sees a state paper written throughout with such felicity of style, and bearing the impress of such elevation of thought and purity of spirit. Louis Blanc may well say that he acts even by abstaining from action, and that his example, in refusing to make terms with the Imperial Government, even for the sake of returning to France, will have a wider and more enduring influence than if he were to take his seat in the Legislative assembly and denounce day by day the Government he had sworn to uphold. But the reflection suggests itself, that, if there had not been very few Louis Blancs in France, the Republic would never have perished, or Napoleon III. ascended his uncle's throne. The new generation of Frenchmen may possibly be more fruitful of sincere and disinterested Republicans; but looking at the history of the past, one finds it hard to believe that Cæsarism will not again triumph, or that Louis Blanc will have the opportunity of earning men's admiration in any other character than that of the Cato of the French Republic.

Both the Cuban and the Egyptian questions still remain unsettled, though no serious apprehension seems to be felt in England that the peace of the world will be disturbed this year either in the East or the West. The latest telegrams from America state that President Grant supports the diplomatic action of General Sickles at Madrid; but the Americans can hardly be anxious, in the present state of the country, to go to war even with such a power as Spain. As for the Turco-Egyptian dispute, Turkey gained so much by her stubbornness in the quarrel with Greece last year, that she is not likely to give way now on any of the points on which the Porte has demanded satisfaction from the Khedive. So we may have the opening of the Suez Canal again postponed, unless another Conference is held in Paris next month to arrange matters between the Sultan and his vassal; and poor Napoleon must be almost weary of Conferences by this time.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening suggests that possibly the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Mr. Patton, whose mysterious disappearance is the subject of general conversation, may have committed suicide through dread of his impending examination before the Bridgwater Election Commission. As that dragon of public virtue, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, is a member of the Commission, your Bombay readers will probably agree with the *Pall Mall* in thinking this solution of the mystery is not unlikely to be the true one.

Mr. Gladstone is still at Balmoral, his chief occupation at present seeming to be baronet-making. A new photograph of him has lately appeared in the London print shops, in which he is taken with a Court dress on, and nothing could well be more grotesque than the contrast between his grim face, seamed with innumerable wrinkles, and the gay, gold embroidered livery he has got on. The only *more* incongruous photograph I have seen is a new one of Mabel Gray, in which that young lady is represented as a pretty shepherdess leaning on a stile, with trees and flowers and other emblems of rural felicity around her, and as sweet a smile of rustic innocence on her face as could easily be bought for money.

Leading politicians on both sides are still extremely reticent of their views about the Irish land question. Lord Carnarvon, who is always in a hurry to speak first, has made a speech about two columns long, which few persons will take the trouble to read, for people are now intent on collecting information, and are quite content to wait for mere opinions till the Cabinet has fairly discussed the question. The *Times*' Special Commissioner, whose letters are most interesting, declares, in a communication published this morning, against "fixity of tenure" and state landlordism, as likely to be fatal to the advancement of Ireland in agricultural prosperity.

Perhaps you have heard the news before—but I mention it in any case—that Mrs. Stowe got £500 in all as blood-money for giving up the Byron secret, £250 from *Macmillan* and £250 from the *Atlantic Monthly*. The Editor of *Macmillan* now is not Professor Masson, but Mr. George Grove, the Crystal Palace Secretary. There is an article by him in the current number of the Magazine, showing that the parable of the woman taken in adultery did not find its way into the Bible till, I think, the sixth century after Christ.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

Life Assurance disasters are the topic of the week. Another stage of the Albert Company embroglio has been reached, a criminal charge having been preferred against the directors on Saturday last. On behalf of a Mr. Lee and other shareholders an application was made on that day to Mr. Knox, the sitting magistrate at Marlborough St. Police Court, for summonses, and these were granted, returnable to-morrow. The directors named are as follows—William Beattie, M. D., Peter Hood, M. D., J. W. Johns, G. Goldsmith Kirby (the late manager), E. Vansittart Neale, Dr. Nicholls, Vice Admiral Lord George Paulet, W. Page, T. Phillips, T. Stevenson, and Robert Whitworth, Esquires. They are charged with conspiring to defraud, &c., under the same Act which is relied upon in the prosecution of the Gurneys. I don't know that the prosecutors in the present case really anticipate success; probably they only use this course as a means to get to the bottom of all the recent management. But they will find, I imagine, great difficulty in bringing home the charge. Of course it is easy to say that to continue trading after the company was insolvent was fraud; but who is to decide when the company became insolvent? The solvency of a life assurance office has to be tried by other tests from those that would apply to a merchant or a bank. Any one can tell whether at a particular date a business firm has fallen behind, and if so, how far; it would also be comparatively easy to infer that at such a date the head of the firm must have known he was insolvent. But, although we may find out that a certain number of months or years back the Albert was insolvent, the difficulty will be to prove that the directors must have known it and deliberately concealed the fact for the purposes of fraud. The question of solvency or otherwise will be very much a matter of actuarial opinion, and when those doctors *do* differ, their divergence is wonderful. What are claims against the company, and what is a sufficient reserve? Had the directors reason to believe that a short period further would have enabled them to tide over a sudden run of exceptionally heavy losses, and that then on the doctrine of averages a period of relative immunity from claims would have followed? I can easily imagine that the board will extract a most plausible defence of themselves from the conflicting views on these points. In fact so far as can be seen, a remittance from Calcutta of the £100,000 which the local board there seem to have had in hand would have postponed the downfall indefinitely since the losses could scarcely have been as heavy the following year, while the income would have been greater. No doubt the meeting at Calcutta injured the company's credit in India, and a concern which is blown upon is always in a ticklish state. But credit in one sense hardly matters to life assurance companies. You cannot have a run upon them as upon a bank. People do not resolve to die merely that their heirs, executors, and assigns may have the opportunity of testing whether the company which has assured is able to pay the claim upon it. The point then, I imagine, on which the directors will rely will be the impossibility of proving that the concern was insolvent with sufficient precision to justify the belief that they were criminal in moulding their conduct under a different impression. Another question is raised by the form which the prosecution has taken. It is at the instance of shareholders, not of policy-holders; and supposing the directors establish a good defence, will that be equally valid as against the policy-holders? In other words, if the board did not deceive their own constituents, or if the latter by participating in profits should be held to have condoned the management, is the board also guiltless of deception on the outside public? In spite of the well-intentioned resolve of the Vice-Chancellor to discourage litigation, I own the prospect of law proceedings seems illimitable.

It is understood that a case will soon be selected from the list of shareholders to try the point of limited or unlimited liability. To the claimants this must seem a point of immense importance, but I question if it is so in reality. It is understood that many of the shareholders are men of straw, and that none or hardly any are men of wealth. If they are declared to be liable without limit, flight, compromise, bankruptcy, evasion of every kind will certainly follow, and any amounts recovered will be seriously diminished by the costs of recovery. We have only to remember what happened in the case of the Royal British Bank. Law attorneys advertised that creditors who applied to them would obtain payment of their claims without difficulty, and the result was that a shower of writs pelted on the heads of every shareholder who was known to have means, and to be, in any sense, tied down to this country. Some paid as long and as much as they could, then transferred their business, sold their furniture, and bolted; others, who had nothing to transfer and not much to sell, concluded that it would be of no use paying anybody since they could not hope to pay everybody and did the bolting at once. Such would be the case in the present instance. Mr. H. B. Sheridan, the member for Dudley, who is implicated in the amalgamation transactions, writes to the journals and expresses his belief that the creditors of the Albert will yet receive 15s. if not 20s. in the pound. On what he founds his estimate, however, he does not condescend to say. I have no doubt that in whatever way the question of liability is decided, he will be equally in the wrong.

Another Assurance Company is also threatened with the fate of the Albert. A petition was, on Tuesday last, presented to Chancery praying for the winding-up of the European Assurance Society, and was heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Wednesday. The serious thing about this step is that the petitioner is Mr. Robert Crawford, who appears in the list of directors. No doubt the petition may be dismissed, but the company has been an object of suspicion with many people for some time, though, as in the case of another, which I must not yet name, no one liked to speak out. Should the European come to be wound up the mischief will hardly be less than in the case of the Albert, as it has advertised right and left and owns to a very large business. In an advertisement of only Saturday last they state that their annual income exceeds £350,000, and they add that the "European Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government officials." Another clause in the advertisement runs to this effect:—"The Royal Naval, Military and East India life department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the navy, army, and mercantile marine." Thus the company does business to the very last, and advertises at the very time that two of its own directors are preparing a petition for winding up. In the belief that the inducements specially held out to East Indians may have had only too much effect, I mention these facts, and leave the reader to draw his own moral. The petition is resisted by the directors, but the fact that one of their number presented it makes matters very much worse, as it shows that in the eyes of those who ought to know best the case is hopeless. The directors, as last announced, are—General Sir Frederick Smith, of the Engineers, and late Conservative member for Chatham, chairman; G. F. Anderson, G. Birmingham, R. Crawford, H. Deffell, J. Furnell, E. H. Anson, R. W. Jones, Esqs., Robert Norton, M. D., Admiral Michael Quin, Admiral Sir George Lambert, and Lord George Lennox. The European has amalgamated with, or has absorbed, no less than 34 companies, I believe, and of course the confusion resulting from that circumstance will be enormous, since many of the amalgamated had in their turn absorbed other concerns. The present association is, in short, a mere aggregation of smaller ones, none of whom seem to have had a prosperous existence. The following is a list of the companies absorbed—: Athenæum, British Nation (which had in its turn swallowed up the British Commercial, British Provident, Anglo-Australian, Accumulative, Diadem, English and Irish Church, Engineers and Masonic, Age, Tontine, Universal Provident, Householders and General, English Widows' Fund, Commercial—formerly English and Cambrian,—General Indemnity, London Equitable, London and Provincial Provident, Phœnix, Catholic, Law and General, Waterloo, Life Assurance Treasury, Magnet, National Assurance and Investment *alias* Bank of Deposit, and Wellington) European No. 1, Mercantile Union, India and London, Industrial and General, Prince of Wales, Professional, Royal Naval, Military and East India, United Life and Guarantee, United Mutual Mining, United Service and General, and European No. 2, formerly People's Provident. If your readers follow the above list they will see that out of the total 34 concerns no less than 25 had previously gone to make up the British Nation which joined the European in 1865. Of course with so large an accumulated connection the amount of business transacted by the European could hardly fail to be large. From "Bentley's Tables," a very reliable guide, I take the following particulars given in the last annual statement. The annual income was called £368,000, of which £338,000 represented premiums. The funds invested were £755,100, this includes the paid-up capital of £182,000; the sums assured with bonuses £11,276,600. There was thus nominally a sum in hand for each £100 insured, of £6-13-11—that is, less than 6¾ per cent. against the 20 or 30 per cent. which other offices show. But then what do the assets consist of? There appears to be £42,550 held principally by the Treasury against the guarantee business; £36,000 was considered to be locked up in New York to pay American claims, the cash being retained there by the Insurance Superintendent in accordance with American law; £234,000 represented the value of the "good-will" of the companies absorbed, an item clearly illusory and valueless; premiums in course of payment £83,155 17-9; this includes agents' balances in the colonies as well as at home, and therefore not all available; and balance at banker's £50,103-17-2. Deducting the value of the good-will and the amounts supposed to be held in America and Australia, there remain just £421,029 to meet upwards of £11,000,000 of liabilities. One would suppose these figures explain themselves, and show that if the European is not insolvent, it is so badly managed as to be unworthy of trust, yet the manager puts a bold face on it. Not only does the company still advertise as I have already stated for business, but in this very day's morning papers appears an official notice, signed by Mr. Henry Lake, the manager, earnestly requesting the policy and shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the reports which may appear at the present moment, as the directors are advisedly, and in full assurance of its sound position, determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the society. It is very clear from this announcement that whether the board doubts the company's solvency or not, it at least is in possession of facts which it believes will modify the view of the Vice-Chancellor. What these are we shall soon see, to-morrow week being appointed for the next hearing of the case. A meeting of the policy-holders in the Royal Naval, Military and East India Company Life Assurance Society (transferred to the European) is to be held at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s office on Monday, to consider what means should be taken for their mutual protection. On this part of the subject I would only remark, though not a lawyer, that the sound policy for all individuals assured in any of the companies amalgamated with either the Albert or the European is to take instant proceedings against the directors or shareholders with whom they originally contracted. They may not succeed, and of course the litigation would be frightful if the example of one was generally followed; but the legal view taken here seems to be that such is the quarter in which policy-holders should look for a remedy, whether they have paid premiums after the amalgamation, without protest or not.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China will recommend a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The report of the National Bank of India, Limited, has been issued with balance-sheet to 30th June last. It states that the net profit for that period, after providing for all charges, interest and losses, amounted to £19,651-9-6, which with £3,045-11-2 brought forward from last half year, makes £22,697-0-8. It is proposed to pay an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., carrying forward a balance of £8,777-0-8. The report states that the directors have decided on establishing a branch in China, the step being considered necessary for the fuller development of the bank's exchange operations. The balance sheet shows that the bank's liabilities on current and fixed deposit accounts are £1,100,228-7-2, and on bills payable £1,184,281 16-3. The reserve fund is £41,000. Among the assets are bills of exchange purchased and discounted £1,694,270-12-10, cash and bullion £349,056 2-6, and Government securities £536,446 17-10.

It has been notified by the India Council that the amount of bills on India to be tendered for on Wednesday the 6th October will be only £200,000, instead of £350,000,—an arrangement that will increase the demand for silver for the East.

Telegraph matters have been comparatively quiet for the last week. The Submarine Telegraphs Company, for the branch to Penang mentioned some time ago, now advertise the closing of their subscription list, and it is understood they have made up their capital of £350,000. Their proceedings, if they lose no time about it, will soon test the qualities of the proposed light cable. Nothing further is yet announced with reference to the new rival American lines. The Frenchman who has the concession of the immense South Atlantic scheme, about which I have so often written, is still in Paris, but as a skilful reminder to the public, who might be tempted to forget such a scheme was in existence, a notification has been inserted in the money articles of the various journals here to the effect that Messrs. Aubert, Gerard and Co, of London, Paris, and Harbourg, have the sole contract for the manufacture of the cable.

The Post Office authorities here are busy arranging for taking over all the inland wires on the 1st January next in accordance with the Act. I am told they will start with a large additional accommodation, though not quite as much as was at first anticipated, the arrangements taking a longer time to mature than was expected. Every receiving office will be a telegraph office, and the multiplication of these local centres will reduce the necessity for porterage charge to a minimum. Ireland alone will at the outset have no additional telegraphic accommodation. It is not considered urgent, and I daresay it is not, but I foresee the nucleus of a promising Irish grievance to explode some time in February next. Meanwhile the department is advertising for telegraph poles, wire, creosote, &c., and I believe will do everything itself in the first instance.

Free trade *versus* reciprocity or modified protection is still discussed freely, and the working men are having their say in the matter. What some of them are saying shows clearly enough that the protectionist doctrines which are the curse of the United States, and which many enlightened Americans are now beginning to denounce, would, if circumstances were favourable, soon be the artisan's gospel here. Free import of food and raw materials, but duties on manufactured articles,—that is the new cry. It has no force or influence yet, but if trade got much worse it would probably spread fast. The distress in Lancashire is really at the bottom of it, and if our over-production there were once reduced to a point that left a profit to the manufacture comparatively little would be said. Meanwhile matters get worse instead of better down in that quarter. Cotton droops from day to day,—thanks to the smallness of the sales,—but this brings no relief to producers, who, in their anxiety to get their stocks off their hands, lower their terms as the raw material goes down. The result is restricted business, general loss, and great gloom and distress. Failures go on, though few names are published. One since my last is that of Mr. R. H. Stevenson, yarn and cloth agent, Manchester, with liabilities to the amount of £37,212, against assets £25,704. At a meeting of his creditors a committee of investigation was appointed.

The money market is getting tighter, on a sudden fall in the New York exchange and a large drain of gold hence to meet the requirements of a heavy bullion speculation which is raging in that excitable pandemonium of jobbers. Many here fancy the bank rate will go up next week. Money is slowly rising in value over the Continent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF SEPTEMBER 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s. Orissa (Capt. W. D. Anderson), with the English mail of the 24th ulto., arrived at Bombay at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. She left Suez at 8-15 P.M. on the 3rd inst., reached Aden at 8-15 A.M. on the 9th, and resumed her voyage at 8 P.M. the same day. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Capt. C. H. Myers, Lieut. Bushman, Mr. and Mrs. Hulseberg and infant, Mrs. Loch, Miss Lancaster, Mr. H. K. Rutherford, Mr. D. A. Duns, Mr. R. S. O'Connor, Mrs. Ashdown and infant, Mrs. Parry, Miss Kirby, Messrs. T. Burrell, J. Hurrell, H. Samson, W. Hawkins, W. Allen, A. S. Linstead, R. Smith, and W. Smith.

From Marseilles—Capt. F. Dowden, Mr. and Mrs. Bodger, Mr. and Mrs. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Nicholls, infant, and European female servant, Miss Johnson, Miss Drew, Mr. Law and native male servant, Mr. Deering, Mr. Macintyre, Mr. A. Cohn, Mr. Mitter, Mr. H. D'Oyley, Mr. R. Riddell, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. E. Bradden, and Mr. Prinsep.

From Suez—Mr. Holtman and European male servant.

From Aden—Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 24.)

Her Majesty remains at Balmoral. The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected in November

The French Emperor has recovered his health, and the Empress is going to Constantinople.

Great resentment is felt in Spain against the United States with regard to Cuba. Prim has returned to Madrid. A Republican mob at Tarragona has murdered the acting governor.

The Pope has sent a reply to Dr. Cumming to the effect that he cannot be received at the approaching Council. Father Hyacinthe, the well known preacher at Notre Dame, has virtually left the Roman Church.

The Paraguayan war is once more stated to have been ended by a victory gained by the allies.

Three more baronets are to be created—Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. William Fairbairn.

The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland (Mr. Patton) has been missing since Sept. 20. He is supposed to have been drowned in the Almond River.

Sir Joseph Hawley has won the Doncaster Stakes with Pero Gomez, who again beat Pretender. Mr. Johnstone's Good Hope won the Doncaster Cup.

Rear-Admiral Chads has been appointed second in command of the Channel fleet.

Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., has repeated in London the speech he made in Ireland on behalf of the Fenian convicts. Finlen, of London, and Broadhead, of Sheffield, are leaving England for America.

A Board of Trade inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the loss of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Carnatic.

The European Life Assurance Company has collapsed; and the winding up is expected to prove disastrous. The directors of the Albert have been summoned to the Marlborough-street Police-court on a charge of conspiring to defraud.

An interim dividend has been declared by the National Bank of India at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Short-time working is extending in Lancashire. The Liverpool Cotton Market is inactive and irregular.

The next drawings of India Council Bills will be for only £200,000.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Captain Henry Ralfe, Bengal Retired List—Captain G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cotton, Madras Retired List.

Miscellaneous: The Bishop of Exeter—Admiral Douglas Curry—Mr. Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint—Captain John Hudson, R.N.—Mr. John Elder, of Glasgow—Sir Charles Rushout-Rushout, Bart.—Captain John Davern—Major John Jeesop, C. B.—Lady Fuller—Sir Thomas J. Fetherstone, Bart.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

It is satisfactory to hear that M. Armand, a French savant, has stated to the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered a sure antidote to nicotine in the common watercress. It destroys the poisonous effects of nicotine, and yet does not alter the aroma of tobacco. A solution of watercress may therefore be employed for steeping the leaves of tobacco, and would thus divest them of their noxious properties, and, moreover, a draught of the same will act as a sure antidote to nicotine. In the face of this important discovery, anti-tobacco societies will no longer have any excuse for the affectionate interest they have hitherto displayed in the health of smokers, or for the lavish abuse they have so freely bestowed upon their victims. Instead of tracts, the anti-tobacconists should now distribute watercresses, and we feel sure that Dyan Close will be the first to set a good example by encouraging the growth and promoting the circulation of this now truly valuable plant.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GAS FROM SEWAGE.

On Sept. 24, at a sitting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Sir John Thwaites, the chairman, said the members of the Board would no doubt have been surprised to see a paragraph in the newspapers that they were about to make gas from sewage, as had been done in India. The conditions of the sewage in India and England were very different: there it was solid, but here 94 per cent. was water. They would only be too delighted to have the sewage either applied to the land or to the production of gas, and he hoped those who give information as to the application of sewage to making gas would do so. They would give every facility for experiments to be made. They would also have been surprised to see it reported that the southern embankment was opened to the public: the state of the weather had detained the vessels which were bringing the stone, and the embankment would not be opened for about five weeks.

TROOPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop-ship Serapis, Captain Soady, R.N., was to embark the 9th brigade, Royal Artillery, and drafts, at Portsmouth on Sept. 24, and Queenstown on the 27th, for India. The passages of the following officers and their families by the Serapis had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India:—

9th Brigade, Royal Art.—Col. Romer and wife, Lieut.-Col. Barnett, Lieut.-Col. Elgee, Lieut.-Col. Goodenough, Surgeon Duff and wife, Capt. Rowley and wife, Capt. Harness, Capt. Peill and wife, Capt. Elton and wife, Capt. Phelips, Capt. Collingwood and wife, Capt. Wyllie and wife, Lieut. Lockyer, Lieut. Nugent, Lieut. Hadaway, Lieut. Plunkett, Lieut. Ramsay, Lieut. Hammond, Lieut. Woolley, Lieut. Montgomery, Lieut. Turner and wife, Lieut. Molesworth, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. St. George, Lieut. Maclachlan, Lieut. Whateley, Lieut. Harrison and wife, Lieut. Cumming, Lieut. Eden, Adjt. Mant, Qt.-Master Nelson, Riding-Master Butler, Assist.-Surg. Royle, Assist.-Surg. Lloyd, Assist.-Surg. Will, Assist.-Surg. Park, Vet.-Surg. Knott, Vet.-Surg. Rogerson, and Vet.-Surg. Gould and wife.

Lieut. Cottam, 6th brigade, Royal Artillery.
" Ponsonby, 19th brigade, Royal Artillery.
" Lugard, 24th brigade, Royal Artillery.
" Hill, 20th brigade, Royal Artillery.
Ensign Coles, 105th Foot.
" Orr, 108th Foot.
Staff Assist.-Surg. Olden.
Vet.-Surg. Oliphant and wife, 22nd brigade, Royal Artillery.
Conductor C. Jacka and wife, Bombay Marine Department.

PLAGIARISM IN HIGH PLACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—Taking up Col. George Chesney's book on "Indian Polity" the other day, I could not help thinking that somehow or other various parts of it were by no means new to me. I could not at first recollect where I had met with them, but after a while I recollected that it must have been in the course of some of the Indian debates in the House of Lords. I had the curiosity to refer to a file of the *Times*, and found that I was certainly not mistaken. It was in the report of the Duke of Argyll's speech on the Indian Budget towards the close of the session that I first made the acquaintance of the views I afterwards found embodied in Col. Chesney's much commended work. Among other coincidences I may mention the scheme of railway policy, including the direct construction of lines by the State, and the explanation of the alleged deficit in Indian finance after the mutiny. Not only the ideas, but even to a great extent the words in which they were conveyed were in many cases identical. The arguments on the admission of natives to the Civil Service which the Duke of Argyll made use of in a speech on the new Indian Government Bill are also to be found in Col. Chesney's "Indian Polity."

Under these circumstances it was quite clear that Col. Chesney must either have borrowed from the Duke, or the Duke from Col. Chesney. Dates settle that question, for the speeches were delivered in the course of last session, whereas I find the preface to "Indian Polity" dated May 16 of the previous year. I should add that there is no reference whatever, as far as I can discover, in any of the Duke of Argyll's speeches to the book from which he evidently appropriated both ideas and language.—I am, sir, yours, &c., O.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS FOR INDIA, CHINA, &c., VIA BRINDISI.

The Postmaster-General in England has issued the following notice:—

The Italian Po[...]st Office having established direct and accelerated tra[...] Brindisi, and h[...] vey by those tra[...] East Indies, Cl[...] the morning of S[...] mentary to thos[...] via Marseilles, [...] office on the mo[...] through France [...] Italian packet [...] these supplem[...] time to go [...] weekly from [...] in the event of [...] in due course, [...]

delay their departure. All letters, &[...] to be forwarded in these supplementary mail[s] especially directed "via Brindisi," and they [...] liable to the following rates of postage:—East Indi[es] or Ceylon not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 1s 7d.; for every additional half-ounce, 1s. 4d. Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, 1s. 7d.; for every additional half-ounce, 1s. 7d. Australia, not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight 1s. 1d.; for every aditional half-ounce, 1s. 1d. For every newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, 4d.: for every additionol four ounces, 4d. The postage must be fully pre-paid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, &c., will not be sent via Brindisi. Book packets and patterns will not be forwarded in the supplementary mails. In London letters may be posted under the same regulations as letters intended to be despatched by the day mail to France, except that none can be posted at the Cannon Street railway station. Newspapers must be posted before 7 A.M., and only at the chief office.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO SEPT. 25.

BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

THE SPECTATOR'S NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 25.)

THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor of the French is said to be looking quite well again, and in very good spirits, and his delay in summoning the Legislative Body is giving rise to adverse comment of the kind which the French call severe, and which we call deadly. The last rumour is that the Emperor is to abdicate almost at once in favour of his son, but to confer upon himself—directly or through his son?—the presidency of the Council. This brilliant suggestion would combine all possible dangers for the Empire and evade none. It would publish to all France the qualms and irresolutions of the head of the State. It would set a mere shadow on the throne. But it would *not* give the most trifling guarantee for the constitutional government of the Parliamentary majority. On the contrary, an ex-Emperor as a leading Minister would be more distrusted and feared a great deal than he would be as Emperor. Behind the throne his influence would be half concealed, and therefore, its extent frightfully exaggerated. No; if the experiment is to be tried, let the Emperor abdicate in the boy's favour, and then leave him quite alone, to be guided by his legitimate parliamentary advisers. Or, —if the Emperor really wants to be Prime Minister,—let him offer himself as a deputy, after his abdication, to some rural department, and try if he can gain the confidence of the Chamber. That would be strictly constitutional and above-board.

A REBEL AGAINST ROME.

Pere Hyacinthe, the great orator of Notre Dame, and the head of the order of barefooted Carmelites in Paris, has received some rebuke from his superior, apparently for the somewhat patronizing tone in which he has recently treated a Church that does not usually brook being subordinated, as Father Hyacinthe has subordinated it, to great social and patriotic ideas; and in offence at this rebuke, has resigned his office, and written a bitter criticism on the Ultramontane tendencies of Rome,—intimating that if the Œcumenical Council acts in the same spirit in which those who have summoned it are acting, he shall not feel bound by its decisions, and shall appeal to some other Council more truly Œcumenical We have explained our difficulty in understanding Father Hyacinthe's exact position elsewhere. Has he given up the absolute authority of the Church, and become a Protestant? If so, why wait for the Council? Does he still defer absolutely to that authority? Then surely he must abide by the decrees of the Council, however he may still hope to modify them. The effect of his letter—which reads to us, we confess, a little windy and excited—on the Catholic world, has been rather exaggerated in this country. The directors of the French *liberal* Catholic journal, *Le Français* publish it with the remark that the public will comprehend "with what regret" they reproduce it, adding the expression of their "entire and unalterable confidence in the issues of the great event which is now in preparation for the Catholic Church."

CUBA.

Telegrams have been coming and going all the week between America and Europe on the subject of the note presented by General Sickles to the Spanish Cabinet concerning the affairs of Cuba. We are told that the note,—which the Spanish Government have refused to publish,—is an exceedingly plain-speaking document, though couched in a very friendly and courteous style. Insisting on the scrupulous observance by the United States of international law, General Sickles is said to have remarked that by European precedents they would have been entitled to recognize the insurgents as belligerents long ago, since for eleven months they have resisted all the force Spain could bring against them. He hints that with two-thirds of the island in the power of the insurgents, it would be competent to the United States to take a stronger measure, and recognize the independence of Cuba. He refers to the growing sympathy with the Cubans in America. But the strongest part of his note is that insisting on and condemning the cruelties and barbarities of the military administration of Spain in Cuba. He cites the case of American citizens executed on mere suspicion. He asserts that the course of events is forcing on the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States, and he concludes by stating that he has spoken frankly as one soldier should speak to another. Very frankly indeed, quite as a candid friend! Spain did not like it, and made no reply, but pushed on military preparations more sharply than ever. The latest rumours assert that General Sickles has been instructed to press for an answer, but this seems to be mere report. It seems certain that the Administration means to follow up the note by some moderate step intended to encourage the Cubans, such as the early recognition of their belligerent rights. But unless Spain is quite mad, this can hardly lead to war. The Republican party is pacific, and deprecates active interference in Cuba.

THE POPE "DRAWN."

Dr. Cumming has actually succeeded in "drawing" the Pope, who, however, does not write to him directly, nor acknowledge the receipt of his letter; but in an epistle to Archbishop Manning explains how, having "seen from the newspapers that *Dr. Cumming of Scotland* had inquired" whether leave would be given to Protestants to argue their case at the approaching Œcumenical Council, and Dr. Manning having replied that this was a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he (the Holy Father) takes the opportunity of pointing out that it would be quite absurd for the Holy See to discuss again errors which it has already considered, judged, and condemned. The Pope adds that, if by inspiration from above, Protestants should see their danger, and seek God with their whole hearts, "they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions, and "return to the Father from whom they have long unhappily gone astray." In that case the Pope will be too happy to "run to meet" the returning prodigal, and to welcome the dead who are alive again and the lost who are found. But "running to meet" them does not mean conceding anything to them by way of compromise. On the contrary, it means conceding nothing beyond a welcome to their repentance. Of course, the Pope, if he answered at all, could answer nothing else, but was it not inconsiderate of the Pope to answer at all? "Dr. Cumming of Scotland" will think it a feather in his cap even to have been written *at* by the Pope; and *we* shall have to bear the unhappy consequences of his elation.

THE LATE BISHOP OF EXETER.

We intimated last week our doubt whether the formal resignation of the Bishop of Exeter would not be completed only by his death, and so it has turned out. He died on this day week in his 91st year, after a tenure of his vast diocese of no less than 38 years. A great deal has been written about him with the sort of stiff kindliness and rather difficult regret with which it is customary to speak of considerable men who are no more; but the only really wise, just, and sincere estimate of a man whose almost unequalled energy and activity were the possessions of the last generation rather than of this, that we have seen, appears in the *Guardian*. He was not, says the *Guardian*, a great party leader, for he hardly at any time had a party following; he was not a great lawyer unfortunately diverted into the Church, for his fundamental judgment on legal matters, acute as he was in legal controversy, was unsound; he was not a great episcopal administrator, for he was incapable of that patient attention to detail and of that sympathy with individual character which are essential to successful administration of a diocese. He was not a controversialist for controversy's sake, for he always defended the existing institutions of his country, and if he was more of a political than of a spiritual ecclesiastic, that was the fault of his age rather than of himself. He was most powerful in controversy, but not contentious; he was unsensitive and almost utterly indifferent to censure, however bitter; he excited more respect and admiration than love. He was laborious; sincerely devoted to the interests of the ecclesiastical institutions he served; much feared by the lax clergy of his diocese; adroit, skilful, vigorous. So far the *Guardian*, which we have condensed because we could have said nothing ourselves of the late Bishop half so mature. To sum him up in a word, he was a powerful and successful "hardshell" Churchman, reared in an age when "hardness" was not only "endured" by true soldiers of Christ, but habitually cultivated in themselves by the recruits of the Church Militant.

EVANGELICAL TRIBUTE TO LADY PALMERSTON.

The *Record* hints that Lady Palmerston was converted before her death to Evangelical principles by her son-in-law, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and while showering very characteristic but unevangelical applause on her ladyship's qualities as a woman of the world, indulges in a fond hope that the study of a Bible given her by her son-in-law, and marked by him to draw attention to his favourite passages, may make her almost equally successful as a woman of the next world. We cannot adequately express our disgust at these indecent attempts to cast the horoscope of souls by the publication of these spiritual anecdotes intended as straws to tell the world how the evangelical wind blew on the spirits of fashionable persons prior to their decease. There is only one defence for this sort of thing, and we are willing to hope it is the true one. Does not the *Record* half believe that a good word advanced for a departed soul in the genuinely evangelical press, may perhaps be taken into account as a mitigating circumstance before a higher tribunal? On that view, there prurient little forecasts would be charitable, though superstitious. On any other, they are simply disgust-[...]

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many instances in which he has denied what was yet true. Statements from such witnesses as Lord Byron rarely settle anything "for ever.

A DREADFUL CRIME.

A VERY extraordinary and wholesale murder—of a lady and her five children, the lady herself being with child, so that, in fact, seven lives were extinguished—took place in the immediate outskirts of Paris, at a little place called Pantin, on the Northern Railway, last Sunday evening. A workman on Monday morning, soon after dawn, noting some blood on the ground, and seeing a rag coming through it, put in his spade, and turned up a newly-buried body,—on which in a fright he ran for the police. The new-made grave was dug up, and there were produced from it six bodies, the mother's and five children, the eldest of them—a lad, who seemed to have made a fierce struggle for his family by the multitude of wounds on his body,—being over 16. The youngest child was 3, and its body was so warm when found that it became certain that the burial had not been long completed. The hands of the younger children were still grasping sausages and bread, as if they had been murdered too suddenly even to change their momentary attitude. The buttons of the boys' coats were stamped with the name of a maker of Roubaix. The murder is at present attributed to a man of the name of Kinck, of Roubaix—supposed by some to be the lady's eldest son—aged about 20, who engaged a room at the hotel of the Northern Railway some days before the murder, saying he was an engineer, that he should have nightwork to do, and should want to sleep in the day. The lady inquired for this man, and did not find him at his hotel on the Sunday evening, went out with her children and never returned. It is also ascertained that a man of the same external appearance bought a shovel and a pickaxe on Sunday evening,—with which it is supposed he dug the grave. There is a rumour that some one is in custody,—said to be the murdered lady's husband. Her person, which had a watch, jewellery, and some money on it, had not been robbed. The sudden extermination of a large family is quite a new form of murder.*

PROFESSOR J. R. SEELEY.

WE observe with sincere pleasure that Professor J. R. Seeley has been appointed to the Regius Professorship of History in Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of Canon Kingsley. The remarkable articles on Roman Imperialism in *Macmillan's Magazine*, to which we have more than once called attention, sufficiently prove Mr. Seeley's grasp and knowledge as an historian. He has, indeed, as yet given but little on modern history to the world—but his literary style, which is lucid and vigorous, is widely known and universally admired. University College, London, loses in him a popular and most efficient Professor of Latin.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

THERE has been a mysterious disappearance in Scotland. The Lord Justice Clerk (Mr. Patton) went to his estate in Glenalmond, Perthshire, this day week, and on Monday morning went out before breakfast for a walk, and has not since been heard of. The Almond river has been dragged, and the moors searched, but up to last night nothing had been discovered except a necktie and an empty razor-case, said to have belonged to Mr. Patton, which were found on the bank of the river. It is also said that marks of blood have been found on the branch of a tree overhanging a precipitous bank of the river. Only a month or so ago the elder brother of Mr. Patton died suddenly while shooting on the Glenalmond Hills. Mr. Patton was to have given evidence before the Bridgwater Commission as to the election of 1866, but a final plea in arrest of his evidence seems to have been put in.

ANOTHER CLIMBER GONE.

A MR. H. CHESTER, a solicitor, 60 years of age, too old, we should think, for an expert climber, lost his life, on Wednesday week, in the attempt to take a dog up the Lyskamm, a mountain near Zermatt and next southwards to Monte Rosa. He had two guides with him to whom he was tied by ropes, and a little dog. The dog fell over a ledge, and he, leaning over to look after it, fell and dragged his guides with him over a rocky precipice, and over a slope of snow many hundred feet in length. Mr. Chester just survived the fall and then died, having apparently dislocated his neck. The guides though terribly bruised and injured, survived, and are likely to recover. What could have induced Mr. Chester to take a dog with him up a difficult mountain ascent? He seems to have said on the previous day at the table d'hote that "he had no one dependent on him,"—perhaps he meant *excepting* the dog, and was resolved to live or die with it. If so, it was really a "remarkable" case of fidelity on the part of the man to the dog,—a rare set-off to the innumerable cases of fidelity on the part of the dog to the man.

THE COLLAPSED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IF it were possible, we should certainly have a run just now on Insurance Companies. Another concern—the European Assurance Society—is threatened with a winding-up, and as the outstanding policies are said to be for over eight millions, the social misfortune, if the application should be found warranted, will certainly be as great as that caused by the failure of the Albert. The European has been even a greater amalgamator, representing now no less than 33 other companies. Besides its Life Insurance business, it has had the benefit of an Act of Parliament enabling it to undertake to guarantee the fidelity of Government employés and others, and it appears to have had a large business in connection with the Government services, just as the Albert had a large Indian business. The Director of the Company, however, strenuously resist the application for the winding-up, not admitting the statement of the petition as to the want of funds to meet current demands; and a contest of much interest may be looked for next Saturday, when the petition is again to be heard.

MILITARY ITEMS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

AS we anticipated in our impression of the 11th instant, Major-General Robe has obtained the vacant coloneley. Major-General Crofton is moved to the 6th Foot, Major-General Robe succeeding him in the 95th.

THE committee on the supersession of British officers by officers of the Indian Army held their third meeting on Wednesday last at the War Office, under the presidency of Vice-Chancellor Sir William James. The committee adjourned until to-day (Saturday), when it is understood that several witnesses will be examined.

WE regret to learn that the venerable and gallant officer the Marquis of Tweeddale is very ill. A man who was brigade-major in Stuart's army in 1806 cannot be expected to live very much after 1869, but the veteran general has generally been in such robust health that the sudden attack is unexpected.

THE *North German Correspondent* says that the Prussian military authorities are said to have expressed their approval of the Martini-Henry rifle, and it is not improbable that experiments will soon be made with it on a large scale. The new English knapsacks with which a part of the 2nd Regiment of Guards had been supplied some months ago, are favourably mentioned, and likely to be subjected to a more complete trial.

AN absurd report has been prevalent in the French capital that Marshal Canrobert is to be relieved of the command of the Army of Paris for being opposed to another *coup d'état*. General Montauban, Count de Palikao, who now rules it in Lyons, and who is a man of well-known determination, is mentioned as the officer on whom is to devolve the executive responsibility of the next December 2nd.

IT is said that the French Minister of Finance has refused to pay General Leboeuf his salary as general of division, as he is paid for being War Minister. Marshal Niel drew pay as marshal, as senator, and as Minister; but then M. Magne argues that there is a great difference between honours and functions and that, whilst pay may be drawn for one function and any amount of honours, such as those of marshal, senator, &c., no one can draw for two functions. The distinction may be nice, but it is just.

THE French are crying out for Mr. Kinglake's book on the Crimea. Its circulation was prohibited in consequence of the account of the *coup d'état* given in the first volume, but this objection no longer exists, as several accounts of the 2nd December have appeared since our author's. All we can say on the matter is that, if the French Government complies with this desire for Kinglake, our neighbours will find themselves in the position of the newly-promoted officer from the ranks, who asked for olives under the impression that they were plums.

AMONG the officers who have lately visited the Continental camps and exercises was Colonel Warre, who commanded the "Die-hards" in New Zealand, and who will, doubtless, like Colonel Shute, Colonel Conolly, and others, give a report on what he saw to the authorities. Sir W. Codrington also will have his say, so that, with the special correspondence in the daily papers from military observers and private reports, the literature of the manœuvres and of the armies of the great Powers abroad will be voluminous, and the information will be ample.

THERE are, no doubt, several "distinguished officers" of Artillery "well known in the *beau monde*," but the particular officer alluded to in a paragraph of a publication, to which our attention has been called, as a candidate for the vacant A. D. C. to the Duke of Cambridge, has never in any way sought for the post. He is, in fact, going out to India as the guest of the Viceroy during the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, and Colonel Reilly, perhaps, would not find it desirable to have an offer of the berth. We believe His Royal Highness desires the post to be filled by a full colonel. Perhaps it is one of the others—an officer who served at head-quarters before Sebastopol.

ACCORDING to a correspondent who writes to the *Times* a colour-sergeant was the other day refused admittance into a bazaar in Oxford-street called "The London Crystal Palace," and the reason given for not allowing him to enter was "because he was a soldier." To make, if possible, the insult still more insulting, the sergeant, who was accompanied by his wife, was told that there was no objection to her going in. From this it seems that the uniform of the British Army is regarded by some persons in this country in much the same light as a felon's garb—as a distinctive dress of which the wearer is debarred the privileges accorded to all respectable persons. It is highly improbable that the porter who kept this soldier out of the bazaar did so upon his own authority, and, if it was not deemed instructive, it would be gratifying to know by whom the order on which the fellow acted was given.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREEMAN MURRAY, commanding the troops in the Chatham district, has issued a Divisional Order to the forces under his command, in which he censures the practice recently adopted, not only by many of the officers, but likewise by non-commissioned officers and men, of appearing on parade and on other occasions when on duty, displaying massive gold watch-guards and other articles of jewellery, which he considers to be highly objectionable, as well as unofficer and unsoldierlike. Commanding officers are enjoined to discourage the practice. Major-General Murray likewise calls attention to the quantity of whisker and moustache worn by many of the officers and men, and directs that the Queen's Regulations respecting the same be strictly adhered to. Under no circumstances are "imperials" to be allowed to be worn. The same Order also directs that officers are not to be permitted to wear a black silk tie and collar, instead of the regulation black silk stock, when in uniform. Some of the smart young men who write so much and know so little about military matters, have published the general's Order, adding to it the heading "Minor Morals of the Army." Did it never occur to these gentlemen that, if orders are given, they must be obeyed, and that, in enforcing obedience to the rules of the service, General Murray was simply doing a part of the duty for which he is paid? These ready writers would be the first to cry out if they could discover officers disobeying orders; but they are the first to turn into ridicule the enforcement of orders.

* A telegram from Paris dated the 24th Sept. says—"Joseph Kinck and his son, who, it is alleged, are the perpetrators of the murder of six persons at Pantin, have been arrested at Havre. It is stated that they have accomplices, who are still in Paris."

NAVAL ITEMS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

REAR-ADMIRAL RYDER having been compelled, owing to the state of his health, to haul down his flag as second in command of the Channel Squadron, Mr. Childers has nominated Rear-Admiral Henry Chads to be his successor.

WE understand that at least four candidates are in the field for the Pacific command, vacant by the promotion of the present Commander-in-Chief; but rumour still inclines towards Real-Admiral Arthur Farquhar as likely to be the successful competitor.

NOTWITHSTANDING the trying nature of the climate in the East Indies, we are glad to learn that most of the ships are so well suited to it that the crews are, generally, healthy. Some rumours are afloat as to whether Indian allowances are not to be granted to those which may be engaged on Indian service. It is commonly remarked upon as a curious anomaly that the naval servants of the Crown are the only ones which receive no extra or colonial allowances to support the extra cost of living, &c., on expensive stations.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(*Economist*, Sept. 25.)

THE rumours affecting some assurance companies have received confirmation this week by the application to wind up another company doing a large business—the European Assurance Society. Obviously, it is premature to describe the society as collapsed, for the directors resist the application, and the hearing has been postponed. But it is not going beyond the limits of comment on a matter still *sub judice* to say that some of the facts which are not denied, and statements authoritatively made, imply a condition of affairs which we think ought not to exist. The suspicion that other companies are in the same plight may well excuse wide-spread distrust and anxiety, not only among the policy-holders in the class of companies whom the suspicion affects, but even among companies of better standing.

The outstanding policies, according to the *Times*, are for an amount between nine and ten millions; there are liabilities or annuities considerably more than £16,000 per annum; and there are the liabilities besides of a large guarantee business, which supplies an income of £40,000 per annum. To meet these liabilities there is a total premium income of £338,000, apparently not under the mark if properly administered; but in an established insurance company we look for a great deal more. In the European however so far as can be made out from the last balance-sheets published the accumulated fund at the close of last year was little more than £600,000, and of this amount there are two large doubtful items—£41,000 invested in foreign securities, and £348,000 invested in "mortgages, life interests, reversions, and balance of purchase of businesses account." What the latter item may mean it is impossible to tell, and investigation only will show. Even if the whole £600,000 was good however, it seems, on ordinary insurance principles, an inadequate sum for the alleged liabilities and business of the company. It will be said, of course, that the £595,000 of uncalled capital—the item of capital at call in the balance-sheet—is also a good asset, but a proprietary insurance company should have the uncalled capital as an additional guarantee, the policies being amply secured without it. Including this sum, however, and treating it and the other assets as good, the total of £1,288,000 still appears insufficient. It is evident on the face of such an account that the interests of the policy-holders are not so safe as they ought to be, and that they have not the fair security to which they are entitled. There is justly additional cause for anxiety in the manifest change for the worse in 1868, as shown by the two balance-sheets of 31st December, 1867, and 31st December, 1868, in spite of the significant changes in their form. The contrast on the debit side is as follows:—

31st December, 1867.	£	31st December, 1868.	£
Proprietors' fund	182,754	Subscribed capital	779,349
Sundry accounts	29,444	Sundry accounts	18,248
Life assurance fund	545,669	Life assurance fund	490,729
	757,867		1,288,326

In reality the capital was the same at the two dates—the statement of the subscribed capital in the last balance-sheet merely giving occasion for the entry of "capital at call" on the other side; and the diminution of the Life Assurance fund from £545,000 to £490,000 might have caused some alarm to those who prepared the accounts. The changes on the credit side are more significant. They are:—

	31st Dec., 1867. £	31st Dec., 1868. £	Decrease. £
Amount invested in Consols and Indian Government Bonds	42,425	42,550	125
Do (foreign) Government funds	35,990	41,602	*5,612
Do colonial securities	13,849	6,650	7,199
Do mortgages, life interests, reversions, and balance of purchase of business account	377,745	348,888	28,865
Do loans on society's policies and half-credit premiums	110,426	106,696	3,730
Lease of premiums, &c.	11,110	13,083	*1,973
Premiums in course of payment and sundry accounts	86,690	83,155	3,535
Balance at bankers	79,225	50,103	29,122
Cash in hand	405	54	351
	757,868	692,773	65,312
Capital at call		595,550	
		1,288,327	

* Increase.

Showing a real diminution of £65,000 in the accumulated assets of the company, which appears rather a serious matter.

The history of the company is again like the Albert—one of amalgamations. The European would appear indeed to have been the greatest offender. In the "Insurance Register," by a Fellow of the Statistical Society,* a small pamphlet in which the figures, and in some cases the want of figures, of insurance companies are carefully analysed, so that it is of no little value as a policy-holder's guide, we find the following record of no less than 33 amalgamations. Of these a good many are re-transfers, which are shown by the name of the office absorbed being put in inner columns, the first transfer in the series through which it has passed being to the company above it in the next outer column:—

Title of Extinct Company.	Founded.	Ceased to Exist.	No. of Years Duration.
Athenæum	1851	1856	5
British Nation	1854	1865	11
British Commercial	1820	1860	40
British Provident	1850	1859	9
Anglo-Australian	1853	1858	5
Diadem	1854	1857	3
English and Irish Church	1853	1861	8
Engineers' and Masonic	1848	1858	10
Age	1851	1856	5
Tontine	1846	1849	3
Universal Provident	1849	1855	6
Householders' and General	1852	1858	6
English Widows' Fund	1847	1860	13
Commercial (formerly English and Cambrian)	1850	1858	8
General Indemnity	1853	1857	4
London Equitable	1855	1863	8
London and Provincial Provident	1854	1861	7
Phœnix	1848	1860	12
Catholic, Law and General	1846	1857	11
Waterloo	1851	1862	11
Life Assurance Treasury	1855	1861	6
Magnet	1854	1860	6
National Assurance and Investment, alias "Bank of Deposit"	1844	1861	17
Wellington	1853	1863	10
European (No. 1)	1819	1858	39
India and London	1846	1860	14
Industrial and General	1849	1854	5
Prince of Wales	1851	1857	6
Professional	1847	1861	14
Royal Naval, Military, and East India	1837	1866	29
United Life and Guarantee	1849	1854	5
United Mutual Mining	1849	1857	8
United Service and General	1850	1857	7

The European (No. 2, previously People's Provident) which has absorbed all the others, was established in 1853.

Pending the more complete accounts of the society which will undoubtedly now be forthcoming, there is one matter which will require investigation—the quasi-governmental and official patronage which it has enjoyed. It is stated that about nine or ten years ago a special Act of Parliament was passed to enable the company to undertake the guarantee of the fidelity of Government employés and others, and that this Act specially provided for the creation of a reserve fund in Government securities specially applicable to such guarantees and for the appointment of Government inspectors to examine the affairs of the society. This Act, if it did not give the company Government patronage, has certainly been utilised for advertising purposes, as if it had done so; and it is easy to understand how a connection with the departments would spring up. The point for inquiry is whether the Governmen has used the powers reserved to it by the Act. It would be of no practical use inquiring now what inquiries were made before the company was authorised to undertake Government guarantee business; but the company once authorised, some one ought to have seen that it continued worthy of credit. If it was necessary to reserve the right of inspection by Government officers, the right should have been exercised—all the more that so much parade was made of Government patronage. This failure however cannot fairly be used as an argument against Government inspection of companies which invite it, or on whom it is forced by the policy-holders. Because a provision in the direct interest of the Government itself has not in an isolated case been taken advantage of, through some oversight, it does not follow that a regularly-organised machinery to be set in motion by insurers would fail of its object.

An important question has been raised by the resistance of the directors to the winding-up, and the grounds of that resistance stated before the Vice-Chancellor on Wednesday. It is asserted that the moneys available for the payment of current claims are sufficient for the purpose, and that the assets and subscribed capital and the large annual premiums will be sufficient to meet the liabilities as they arise. Whether the directors here make good this plea or not it is likely enough to be urged strongly in other cases, and it may become very difficult to decide whether companies should be wound up or not. It is the peculiarity of insurance business that the liabilities are postponed, and if directors can hope to show by any ingenious process that they *may* meet everything as it arises they will endeavour to do so. Morally, however, it appears to us that whatever may be the legal requirements to a winding-up, an insurance company which resists going into liquidation should be able to show very much more. What the policy-holders are entitled to is the reasonable prospect of the fulfilment of the engagements to them according to the letter and spirit of their policies; and if a company has got into a position of embarrassment and doubt, if it is at all matter for speculation whether it can make good its engagements, if it has not taken the ordinary precautions in insurance business to keep a due proportion of the premiums it receives safely invested,—the mere fact that current demands can be met and that it is likely to meet others as they arise, for no more can be alleged, seem insufficient pleas to avert liquidation. It ought at least to be possible to take into account the past conduct as well as the present position of the concern, and to visit on the company the consequences of any acts manifestly tending to a breach of contract. We might tolerate a certain latitude, a certain amount of waste within the limits of the proprietors' capital, though even that may be doubtful where the guarantee of the capital is held out to insurers; but a company ought to have no standing where its dealing with the premiums, the money of the insurers which could only be dealt with in a certain way to ensure the fulfilment of the purpose for which it was paid, has been used in a quite different way and literally dissipated. The leaning in fact should be to interpret gross acts tending to a breach of contract as involving that breach where there is any doubt at all as to the future of the company. We trust that in this and other cases policy-holders will insist upon their strong equitable claims, and secure that the position and past conduct of companies on their trial for winding-up are very strictly judged.

* W. Kent and Co.

THE WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

WE are glad to learn that it is now probable that the specie which went down in the Carnatic, about £40,000, will be recovered. The wreck, it appears, has not sunk so far as was expected, and lies in twelve fathoms of water; and at that depth diving operations can easily be carried on. Captain Grant, of the London Salvage Association, left London on the 17th ultimo with two divers to proceed to the wreck, and by this time they will probably be at work recovering specie. The shores of Shadwan were strewed with bales and cases; but we fear very little of the cargo will be worth the trouble of picking up, for the heavy surf on those coral shores has broken up nearly all the cases, and only Manchester goods and such articles could now be recovered. This surf is caused by the north winds which prevail in the Gulf of Suez at this period of the year; and this may cause the divers some trouble and add an element of danger to the operations which otherwise would not have been experienced. A portion of the mail for Bombay which had been made up at Suez on board the Carnatic has been recovered, and several letters were delivered yesterday in Bombay, superscribed "saved from the wreck of the Carnatic," no doubt to the surprise of the recipients. The letters, however, were quite legible. A gunboat has been despatched to the scene of the wreck to protect it from plundering dhows.

THE LOCUSTS IN GUZERAT.

MR. A. BORRODAILE, the acting Collector of Ahmedabad, addressed the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., as follows, in a communication dated Ahmedabad, 6th October:—

"It is with great regret that I have to report that locusts have visited this zillah in great quantities.

To give you some idea of their numbers in one particular direction, I state that Mr. Whittle last Saturday came from Veerumgaum; and from Jhukhwara to Wasna, a distance of 18 miles, rode through an unbroken flight. They were going due south and he nearly due east.

On Sunday afternoon another flight crossed over camp and took a south-westerly direction. The general width of this was about two miles.

At a quarter to 12 noon, to-day, a fresh flight crossed the city and continued without intermission to pass till a quarter past 2. The locusts were flying south and south-west at the rate of quite eight miles per hour; in the distance, looking up the river, they looked, I am told, like a thick cloud; as they flew it was as though a heavy snow-storm was passing over us. A heavy storm of rain did actually burst as the locusts were crossing, and they settled for the moment on the trees, which they covered, and to which they gave a pink hue.

The damage done to-day is not yet reported, but up to to-day it has been very great; the chief has been to bajree, which was in ear ready for cutting, and of which but little comparatively has been left.

To the unhappy ryots it is heart-breaking, and particularly so on the top of the most bounteous promise: the crops of cereals were till these locusts came such as have not been seen for many a year.

If no more come the jowaree and rice crops will do much to help the country, and great hopes are entertained of the wheat.

But they are in the future—for the present I have to report the above damage to the chief staple grain, and to add that prices are daily rising. At Veerumgaum bajree is selling at ten cutcha seers the rupee: it is selling here to-day at twelve, and is rising.

Large quantities of grain are being brought by railway from distant markets (when I was at Poona it was being sent from there), and no doubt this will continue.

I propose to take an early opportunity of drawing the attention of Government to the distress already existing in certain parts of the zilla and the apprehended re-immigration of foreigners."

In submitting the above to Government, Mr. Bellasis, the Revenue Commissioner, remarked—"The Revenue Commissioner has the honour to state that he hears it currently reported that Banians from Guzerat, or their agents, are buying up grain in large quantities in Bombay and Poona."

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION (15th October)—Government have received this intelligence with the greatest regret, and will await the Collector's further report as to the nature and extent of the damage that has been caused. A copy of the report will be sent to the Government of India for their information.

BOMBAY.

M.'s letter has been received, but it is not considered desirable to continue the correspondence.

MR. J. HEMBROUGH, first class boiler-maker, H. M.'s Dockyard, has been granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, Captain Sharp, arrived on Saturday, with the following passengers, from Kurrachee:—Colonel Lambert and wife, Mr. Turnball, Mr. Lee and wife, Mr. Nicoll, Miss Dewey, and 25 deck passengers.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning a Goanese cook named Antone Lobo cut his throat with a razor while in a state of temporary insanity. The man was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake at the close of last week was 58 feet 11 in; on the corresponding date last year it was 56 feet 11 in. The rain-fall up to date was 91 inches 4-10ths; last year up to the corresponding date it was 70 inches 2-10ths.

THE PARSEES.—"A Parsee" has sent us some further light on Parsee religious practices. These usages are so horribly disgusting, that we cannot bring ourselves to publish the statements, the correctness of which, however, we have no reason to doubt.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DEATH FROM AN EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Rama Bhyroo. On Tuesday last he was engaged in charging a blast when an explosion took place and he was severely burnt. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday evening. Verdict:—"Accidental death."

THE DRYAD, screw-sloop, Commander Philip H. Colomb, sailed from Trincomalee on the 9th Aug., for Majungo, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, from whence she was to take some slaves, surrendered by the local authorities, to Mauritius. She was afterwards expected to proceed to Tamatave on a diplomatic mission, after which she will act for the suppression of the slave trade along the coasts of Madagascar and Africa, and is to be at Bombay before the end of the year.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Sept. 25.

THE ROADS LEADING TO THE DADUR STATION.—Another correspondent complains of the state of the roads leading to the up and down platforms of the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Dadur. He says they were metalled nearly three months ago with huge blocks of stone weighing nearly a pound each without a particle of sand sprinkled upon them. This sort of metalling on small roads like the Dadur one reflects great discredit in his opinion on the parties to whom the work was entrusted, as well as the railway officials. He thinks the Company should do something in the matter.

ASSAULT.—Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate, was engaged yesterday in investigating a charge of assault brought by Mr. J. O. King, late a corrector in the *Deccan Herald* press, against Dadabhoy Sorabjee, Jewajee Sorabjee, Eduljee Sorabjee, sons of Mr. Sorabjee Jehanghier, the proprietor of the *Deccan Herald*, according to section 320 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. W. Windsor appeared as mooktear for the prosecution, and Mr. S. Macdonald, the editor of the *Deccan Herald*, for the defence. The prosecution was closed yesterday, and the witnesses for the defence will be examined to-day.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 16.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday, at the Apollo Bunder, concerning the death of Mahabarook Moobaruk, a Seedee labourer. On Thursday he and ten others went to work on board the Alacke. They were engaged the whole day in discharging cargo. About four o'clock the following morning one of the labourers heard a noise of something heavy falling down. After awhile he heard somebody breathing very heavily. He got up and went to the hatchway, where he found deceased lying partially insensible and much injured. The man was brought on shore, and died in about half an hour afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EXTRA MAIL FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per s.s. Neera, to-day, at 12 noon.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at midday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17th, 9-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 9th October, 7-35 P.M., via Russia 12th October, 5-50 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 17th, 8-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light easterly, thermometer 80, barometer 30·03.

VINGORLA, 17th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 87.

MANGALORE, 17th, 1-10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west north-west, thermometer 80.

CANNANORE, 17th, 5-16 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·995, rainfall 21 cents.

DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the rains have come to a close, I think some measures ought to be taken to prevent the great nuisance caused by the flying about of dust, between Boree Bunder station and the European Genera Hospital. I am a daily passenger by the Bandora train, and trudge my way to my office. This would be all very well in its way, but I can assure you, sir, before arriving at my destination, I am far more fit to take up my place as a sweeper than at a desk. Can none of the municipal authorities remedy this evil? If they can, I, with a great many others, would feel thankful if it were done at once, so as to prevent any further complaints. I may state that, although watering carts are seen passing between the places I have mentioned, more than half-a-dozen times daily, the cartmen never feel disposed, or rather I should say, think it below their dignity to open their pipes at the places where it is most needed. You will do me a favour by giving this a corner in your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.,

E. C. J.

Bombay, 16th October.

THE COTTON CROP.

(*Native Opinion.*)

SURAT, 12TH OCTOBER.

COTTON will not come to market in Fagan (February), as the sowing has been late this year. The wet so far has done no damage to the plants; but it is said the seed in the *kuppas* will be large, and in consequence instead of two and a-half *bhars* of *kuppas* yielding a candy of pure cotton, the out-turn will take three *bhars*. Present price of *kuppas* is Rs. 110 per *bhar*. The rainfall has been fully 50 per cent. over the usual average. Our measure is 40 inches; but this year 60 inches are already exceeded, and people therefore expect frost further on in the season before the crop is ripe for picking.—*Translated from a native letter.*

THE CALL BY THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

ON Saturday three actions were brought in the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, against alleged shareholders of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank for the amount due on calls on shares. In one suit, against Tejwan Premraj, no appearance was made for the defendant; in the case against Abdool Babana Mr. Macpherson appeared, and counsel also appeared for Damodhur Runchordas. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs in all the suits. After some remarks as to the nature of the circumstances, it was agreed that the same issues should be raised as in the case against Mr. Sassoon, in which it will be recollected issues were raised in March last. The cases were then postponed.

ACTION AGAINST THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

IN the High Court, on Friday, the Chief Justice gave judgment in an action brought by Atmaram Sadanund, Hanooman Lane, to recover Rs. 5,000 from Dr. Bhau Dajee as damages, in consequence of an illegal arrest in connection with the payment of a call on shares of the Kattiawar Financial Association.

The circumstances under which the suit was brought were these:—The plaintiff, who is a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company's office, was on his way to office at about ten o'clock on the morning of the 2nd April last when he was arrested by one of the Sheriff's bailiffs under a writ for a debt of Rs. 75, the amount of unpaid calls on five shares in the Kattiawar Financial Association in whose employ the bailiff was. Plaintiff denied that he had anything to do with the shares, or that he was an allottee or holder of any such shares. The bailiff, however, refused to believe him, and said he had been pointed out by the liquidator as the identical person named in the warrant, and meantime the liquidator, Trimbuck Ramchundra, came up, but on being appealed to by the plaintiff, said the latter must speak to the Sheriff. The plaintiff was then conveyed to the office of Mr. Malins, the Deputy Sheriff. Plaintiff assured Mr. Malins that there was a mistake in the matter, that he was not the man, and that he had never had anything to do with the shares of the Kattiawar Financial. The Deputy Sheriff asked the bailiff whether he knew the plaintiff. The bailiff replied that he did, and that plaintiff had been pointed out to him by the liquidator. The Deputy Sheriff then took the plaintiff before Mr. Justice Westropp, who was sitting in Chambers; but he denied that he was a shareholder in the company or that the signature in the allotment receipt book was in his handwriting. The Judge, however, ordered him to pay the call and he was removed in custody to the Deputy Sheriff's room where he wrote to his friends and was liberated on payment under protest of Rs. 75 for the call, with Rs. 4-6-0 for Sheriff's fees. The plaintiff now sought to recover this sum, which he had paid to avoid the shame and disgrace of being sent to prison, with Rs. 5,000 as damages.

The defendant held that he was not guilty of the wrong alleged, and that the defendant had not sustained damages to the amount claimed.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Marriott, (instructed by Messrs. Stanger Leathes,) were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson, (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) for the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, referred at some length to the evidence, which showed that the plaintiff had previously been in the same office, (Messrs. Grey and Co.,) with another man of the same name. It was most probable that the shares had been intended for the plaintiff, and the directors and liquidator might have been under the impression that he had signed the allotment book. But the handwriting of the plaintiff and of his fellow clerk much resembled each other, and it seemed in point of fact that the plaintiff had not signed for the shares but the other Atmaram in the office had done so. The plaintiff, therefore, was not the man who ought to have been arrested. He had been wrongfully arrested and was entitled to recover damages, but the circumstances under which the arrest was made had been such as to entitle him only to very moderate damages. The Deputy Sheriff had acted quite properly in the case, and it had not been shown that plaintiff had been dismissed from his employment or had sustained any loss such as entitled him to special damages for the injury, and His Lordship had come to the conclusion that he should receive Rs. 200. Plaintiff could have brought a suit for that amount in the Court of Small Causes, and therefore he would not be allowed any costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH OCT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

CART LICENSE.—Canoo Bhagoo, a cart driver, was fined three rupees, on a charge of plying a cart for hire without having obtained an attendant's license from the Commissioner of Police.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Bhunny Sittaram was charged with having in his possession, as a retail dealer, a false weight, and was, on conviction, fined five rupees.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 8th October.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 7th, 8th and 9th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 hr.	0 1 mte.
„ Calcutta via Agra	9 14	0 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.

THE KURRACHEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[FROM OUR KURRACHEE CORRESPONDENT.]

12TH OCTOBER.

THE report of the committee of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce for the year 1868-69 has just been made public, and as it contains many matters which will doubtless be of interest to your numerous readers, I hasten to give you a brief *resumé* of some of the principal items, first premising that the meeting which accorded sanction to the adoption and publication of the report was held so far back as the 28th July last, and that no explanation is vouchsafed as to the cause of the apparent delay in placing the *brochure* before the world as a memento of the transactions of so useful a body as those composing the Chamber undoubtedly are.

The committee open their budget by informing the public that the year embraced in their report has been productive of but few subjects of importance which came under their consideration. They are nevertheless, I conceive, justly entitled to take credit to themselves that the best interests of the mercantile community have not been neglected in any case which has called for their intervention; and it is pleasing to observe that they deem it their duty to record that the thanks of the Chamber are due to the pro-consul of this province, Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, for the "courteous manner" in which he has treated the committee in connection with any communications they have had occasion to refer to him. This is as it should be, and cannot but tend to further the interests of our rising port.

In the matter of the Indian Telegraphs, which is the first special section treated of by the committee, I see that the working of the lines of Sind, and indeed throughout India generally, has improved considerably during the period under notice, and it is instanced as a proof thereof, that the "Kurrachee office is, as a rule, in instantaneous communication with Bombay and Calcutta." This fact is cheering, and is certainly confirmed to a great extent by the remarkable absence of complaints made through the press during the past year. Much of this improved state of things is no doubt due in a great measure to the additional lines of wire introduced, but a great deal also may be fairly set down to the increased discipline and regularity enforced throughout the department. In January last a multiple line of six wires was completed between Kurrachee and Hyderabad. The distance traversed by the Indian line, Sind division, is 933 miles, of which 823 miles is a single line, and 110 miles a multiple line of six wires, giving a total of 1,373 miles of wire.

In the Indo-European branch, the lowering of the rates for telegrams has, as no doubt you well know, materially increased the traffic, while the measures in progress for supplementing the existing means of communication with England are looked forward to with satisfaction.

The Postal Department shows, as it deserves to do, very well in the report, and it is gratifying to perceive that due prominence is given to the organization of the weekly steam service between Bombay and Kurrachee; but I am sorry to find so meagre a recognition of the late special land service introduced prior to the setting in of the recent rains for the convenience of the people of Sind, by our respected Chief Inspector of Post Offices, E. T. Beauvais Esq.; Major Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent Thurr and Parkur districts; and Captain John Wood, the popular agent of the Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla Companies. Their services in connection with the arrangements for the speedy transmission overland of the English mail packets were, I think, deserving of even a passing notice. However all's well that ends well, and the public are specially grateful for favours received. The concession of double weight of inland letters without alteration of postage has, naturally, given great satisfaction, and proportionately the increase of overland postage is viewed with extreme dissatisfaction, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce would be no true British merchants were they to entertain any other opinion on this matter than they do. On the whole, I may add on my own account, that whatever grumblers or the crotchetty may say, the Sind postal department was never in a more satisfactory condition than it is at the present moment.

The members of the Chamber are right in taking all the credit they can for the attention they directed to the Sind railway extension. You may possibly remember their full and urgent representation on this (for Sind) all-important subject. Well, the "missing link" may now be regarded as an accomplished fact, for the line *has* been sanctioned, and will be taken in hand without much further delay. The harbour, the sister project, comes in also for a brief notice at the hands of the Chamber, but the remarks in regard to it are now stale news, and I need only say that the works are now in full progress and affording gratifying results.

Touching the subject of cotton, it is stated that the article brought into this market from Sind and the Punjaub "has shown some improvement in quality, greater care having evidently been taken in freeing it from leaf and other impurities than in previous years. The high rates which ruled both in the European and China markets during the early part of the year, induced native dealers to bring their stocks to market more rapidly than usual;" owing to this the exports in the season 1868-69 were larger than in that of 1867-68. The experiments in exotic cottons have been very successful—so remark the committee in their report, and your correspondent can add from his personal knowledge as regards the present year, that all the exotic plants grown at the Mulleer by A.W. Hughes, Esq., our energetic cotton inspector, are in a flourishing condition. The "Bourbon indigenous" succeeds well here, and as it brings a more highly remunerative price than the "Sind indigenous" in the Home markets, it bids fair at no distant day to oust the latter entirely from our cultivated fields. The soil of the fields at Hydrabad appears better suited for cotton than that at the Mulleer, for the "Bourbon" grown there by Mr. Hughes and by the present Deputy Collector of the district, Mr. Patton, is pronounced to be a superior article both in staple and colour. The latter gentleman has now three-fourths of an acre under cultivation, and shortly intends sending a few samples of the produce for Mr. Hughes' inspection and for submission to the Chamber for their opinion. I may add that to Mr. Hughes is due the credit of having first introduced this description of cotton into the province of Sind. The question now to be decided is, what quantity of such cotton can be produced here, and at what cost? The committee of the Chamber have therefore requested Mr. Hughes to furnish them with particulars of the cost of production, and the out-turn compared with "Sind cotton" produced according to the ordinary native mode of cultivation.

As regards wool, of which we can never have too much, for it bespeaks a plentiful supply of mutton, the Chamber are unable to note in their report any change in the quantity or quality of the article sent to this market during 1868-69, yet the prices ruling have been somewhat higher, and the shipments to England larger than in previous years—a truly good sign, for mutton at all events, and not bad for the trade of Sind. There has been a somewhat voluminous correspondence between the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Kurrachee, the Municipal and Medical authorities and the Chamber, on the subject of the wool-washing site, but as this is a purely local question, I shall not inflict upon your readers any details. Suffice it to say that the matter has been definitely and satisfactorily arranged.

In the matter of Sind salt there has been a difference of opinion as regards its quality at Mangalore. The people of that place expressed their dislike to it, and the Deputy Collector reported to that effect, whereupon Colonel Lambert, our Collector, submitted, at the suggestion of the Commissioner in Sind, an ordinary specimen of salt taken from the Seergunda fields to the Government chemical analyser at Bombay for analysis, and the following is an extract from that gentleman's report on the subject:—"It consisted of a mass of large white crystals, which, with the exception of a thin exterior layer, was almost free from mechanial impurity. I failed to detect any bitter taste in the salt of which these crystals were composed; specimens taken from the substance of the mass, were found not to contain more than 35 per cent. of impurity, consisting chiefly of small quantities of lime, magnesia, and combined sulphuric acid. The salt therefore appears to me to be of excellent quality, and, commercially speaking, very pure; in fact it is much more free from impurity than salt prepared by evaporation from sea water. It may be that the very purity of the salt is the cause of the dislike referred to by the Deputy Collector of Mangalore. I have no doubt that persons in the habit of using salt prepared from sea water, would find a slight difference in the taste of salt of the kind under report, and would in consequence look with suspicion upon it."

In regard to saltpetre and oilseeds there is a falling off in the exports noticed in respect to the former, owing mainly, it is said, "to the unremunerative rates obtainable for the article in the European markets of late years." Seeds have proved a failure, and a fourth of the usual quantity was expected to be available for export.

The committee of the Chamber acknowledge their indebtedness to the Collector of Customs for statistics of the past year's trade. There has been a decrease of Rs. 6,59,694, in the value of imports, owing chiefly to less imports of Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla materials. The total value of "External Export Trade" for 1868-69 shows an increase of Rs. 1,40,134 over the previous year, attributable mainly to larger exports in cotton and wool during the period under review.

"Miscellaneous" is the convenient heading for stowing away all sorts of odds and ends which would of themselves be too insignificant to claim notice in a separate section; but here I only find only two items One relates to the establishment of a Bonded Warehouse, which has been decided upon by the renting for three years and three months on the part of Government at Rs. 600 per mensem of the building belonging to the Sind Press Company—an arrangement which I imagine is beneficial alike to the Government and the Company. The other item relates to the duty fees in Bombay on goods sent there from hence for transhipment for England direct; and here we have an instance of the good that can be effected by Chambers of Commerce, for on the matter being fully represented to Sir William Merewether, he placed himself in communication with the Bombay Government, who over-ruled the decision of the Bombay Customs authorities and directed that, in future, "a certificate from the Collector here will be quite sufficient to allow similarly shipped, duty paid goods, to be transhipped without hindrance."

Thus, in a brief way, I have, *currente calamo*, skimmed through the Chamber's late, but yet interesting, report, which I may *en passant* remark has been drawn up in a way which reflects considerable credit on the officiating secretary, Mr. Dan. McIver, Junior, younger son of D. McIver, Esq., justly called the "pioneer of trade in Sind;" and ere I conclude, I must, as an old Sindian, express my belief that the dawn of the long-deferred bright season of prosperity is now about to burst upon our view, indeed it has already appeared; if but faintly, for I see around me signs of life where but a short time ago all seemed dead. Our merchants who have long sighed for a change are hopeful; our traders and others are again exhibiting symptoms of vitality; and all are ready to hail the turning of the first sod of the Sind railway extension line.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

MEETING OF NATIVE INHABITANTS.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Association and other native inhabitants of Bombay, convened by the Bombay Association, was held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting a petition with regard to the Cotton Frauds Bill, at present before the Legislative Council. There was a very large attendance chiefly Bhattias.

On the motion of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Venayekrao Jugoonathjee Sunkersett, (the President of the Bombay Association was called to the chair.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee (Secretary of the Bombay Association) explained that the meeting had been convened by the Bombay Association at the request of a number of the principal native inhabitants of Bombay, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of petitioning H. E. the Governor in Council with regard to the Cotton Frauds Amendment Bill.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, although I am not engaged in the cotton trade, yet I am deeply concerned in the commercial prosperity of this country; I have therefore cheerfully responded to the call of this meeting to take part in the proceedings of this day, in the exercise of our constitutional privilege to express our views and complaints on the subject of the law which the local Legislature proposes to enact with the view of suppressing frauds and preventing the adulteration of cotton in this Presidency. In consultation with, and at the request of, competent and well-informed merchants and men of great experience, the Bombay Association have prepared on behalf of the Native community of Bombay a well considered petition to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, which will be submitted to this meeting for adoption. Gentlemen, if this important document meet with your approval, it will be transmitted to its destination without the least delay. I have no doubt that the representations of this large and influential meeting, representing different classes of the Native community of this great emporium, will meet every attention and the most careful consideration on the part of His Excellency the Governor and his colleagues in Council when they meet to dispose of the Cotton Frauds Amendment Bill. We sincerely trust that His Excellency the Governor and his able colleagues, who are actuated with the single desire of promoting the welfare of the people of this country, will pause and duly weigh the character and tendency of the important measure before finally sanctioning it. I now request Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to read the draft petition.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee then read the following petition, and afterwards explained it in Goozeratti (applause):—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Legislative Department, Poona.

The humble petition of the undersigned, members of the Bombay Association, cotton merchants, and other native inhabitants of Bombay, in public meeting assembled,

Respectfully Showeth,—That your petitioners beg leave respectfully to submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Council for making laws and regulations the following objections which your petitioners consider it their duty to urge on behalf of themselves and the native inhabitants of this presidency against Bill No. 4 of 1869, "for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay," as amended in Council on the 4th inst.

2. That this bill affects the interests of different classes of the inhabitants of this Presidency engaged in the production, preparation, and sale and purchase of cotton, the most important product of Western India. That your petitioners, having carefully considered this measure in all its bearings, are of opinion that it is not only unnecessary and inexpedient, but most partial in its application, and they have reasonable grounds for apprehending that so stringent a law will, in its practical operation, hamper trade and ought be attended with most injurious consequences to the people.

3. That your petitioners have been informed that the Imperial Legislature of the United Kingdom has never sanctioned exceptional legislation for the suppression of frauds extensively practised in the preparation of any particular article of trade. For instance, although certain descriptions of piece goods manufactured in Great Britain for export to India are over-sized, with the object of enhancing their weight and giving a false appearance in regard to their quality and texture, and Manchester calicoes are sometimes mixed with China clay, salts, &c., to such an extent as to add twenty to twenty five per cent. to their weight, yet Parliament has not deemed if necessary to interfere with a view to make such practises penal and punishable with fine and imprisonment.

4. That your petitioners submit that there is no satisfactory evidence that adulteration of cotton in this Presidency is generally or even extensively practised, so as to attach to it an inferior character in that respect as compared with American cotton. Out of the whole quantity of cotton exported from this Presidency, amounting to about 1,200,000 bales, the quantity adulterated is very small, though doubtless liable to increase under the temptation of very high prices and unusual demand. In corroboration of the above statement, your petitioners are able to cite the testimony of the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, who is now an ardent advocate for the enactment of a most stringent law for suppressing frauds in cotton. This gentleman, in opposing the enactment of the Bill when it was introduced into your Hon'ble Council in February last, is reported to have made the following remarks as the result of twenty years' experience both in Bombay and Liverpool:—"He maintained that, relatively to intrinsic quality, the cotton crops of Western India had not been sent to England in worse condition than American cotton, which people assumed was free was from impurities. American cotton was not free from the preventible faults seen in Indian cotton, having more leaf and dirt in it than it ought to have if carefully prepared for market. The outcry from Manchester as to the bad quality of Indian cotton had not really proceeded from the inferiority of its quality, as those who knew the trade best were aware. The Manchester people always clamoured to have Indian cotton, because, next to America, India was the main source for supply of quantity; but it was well known that nearly one-half of the cotton sent to Europe from India was not consumed in England, but on the Continent of Europe, where it had always held its own, and he was not aware that there had ever been much complaint as to its quality from that quarter."

5. That your petitioners beg leave respectfully to invite the attention of your Hon'ble Council to the fact that neither the European nor native merchants of Bombay have urged the necessity of passing a stringent law. From the proceedings of a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th instant your petitioners learn that that association of the European merchants of Bombay is equally divided in opinion—that one section considers the amended bill "unnecessary, and calculated to injure the interests of trade," whilst another section, although recognizing "the advisability of passing a new cotton bill, cannot approve of the bill now before the Council in all its details," and solicit "a relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses."

6. Legislation in Great Britain, particularly on matters connected with trade, is always preceded and influenced by the decided opinions of a great majority of the public. Here public opinion is almost unanimous in condemning the proposed law, while a great majority is opposed to any legislation on the subject. The non-officials members of your Hon'ble Council, with two exceptions, are opposed to the bill. The bill, too, is said to have been brought forward at the instance of the Cotton Frauds Department, whose interests are involved in the perpetuation of the system, and whose representations should therefore be received with the greatest caution.

7. The opinions of the commercial associations of England have been quoted in Council in support of the measure; but your petitioners submit that these opinions, dictated by self-interest alone and not by any consideration for the people of this Presidency, are not entitled to any weight; and your petitioners beg respectfully to protest against your Hon'ble Council being influenced by the recommendations of such persons, in opposition to the remonstrances of the people of this Presidency engaged in the cotton trade.

8. That the action of the local Government and Legislature of this Presidency in departing from the policy of the Imperial Legislature, and passing special enactments for suppressing frauds in the preparation of cotton for export to Great Britain, has not, your petitioners believe, hitherto been attended with success, and has failed to accomplish the object of Government. That the records of Government, as well as those of the Cotton Frauds Department and of the Chamber of Commerce, place beyond controversy the fact that the Cotton Frauds Act of 1863, as well as previous legislation, have proved ineffectual. Out of a few cases in which supposed offenders were prosecuted and punished several have been acquitted by the High Court, in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, as shown in the petition presented to your Hon'ble Council by the managing committee of the Bombay Association, dated 6th July last.

9. That your petitioners entirely coincide with the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker in the opinion which he expressed before your Hon'ble Council, to the effect that the fault of Act IX. of 1863 "was the imperfect manner in which it was worked, and not that it was not sufficiently stringent to put down fraud."

10. That with the object of providing an efficacious remedy for the failure, just referred to, it is proposed to repeal Act IX. of 1863, and to enact a more stringent law. That, though the object of the promoters of this new project of law to suppress frauds and prevent the adulteration of cotton is good; yet your petitioners apprehend that the highly objectionable provisions which have been embodied in the amended bill now before your Excellency's Council, instead of rooting out the evil and protecting the cotton trade, will have an injurious effect, and might in their operation be productive of oppression, extortion, and corruption. Your petitioners regard with apprehension and alarm several clauses of the Bill which are calculated to obstruct trade, instead of fostering it. They tend to diminish the growth of cotton, instead of increasing it and enhancing its value. The Bill treats a particular class of frauds in mercantile dealings as criminal offences, and punishes them with imprisonment, in addition to fine and confiscation of the adulterated article. Your petitioners respectfully submit that it is not politic to impose on the people of this country such stringent penal provisions, and inflict the ignominious punishment of incarceration in a criminal jail for practices such as those which the bill seeks to suppress. The disgrace of such punishment is irretrievable. The character of a dealer or merchant prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment is blasted for ever. Several cases have already been brought to the notice of your Hon'ble Council which show the impolicy of inflicting so severe a punishment for the class of offences, to which your petitioners refer. In these cases the High Court has reversed the convictions and acquitted the prisoners; but such acquittals were of no benefit to the accused after they had undergone the sentence of imprisonment awarded by the subordinate courts in the Mofussil. In several of the cases in which the penal clauses of the existing Act have been enforced, innocent persons have, your petitioners are informed, been made victims of tyranny and oppression. The amended Bill confers more extensive powers on the executive officers of the Cotton Frauds Department. Your petitioners apprehend that these powers are liable to be exercised in the Mofussil in such a manner as to lead to vexatious interference and even oppression, which would be detrimental to the interests of trade, which the Bill seeks to promote. In corroboration of the objections which your petitioners have urged against the penal sections of the Bill, your petitioners commend to the consideration of your Excellency's Council the opinion of a learned member of your Hon'ble Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, late Judge of Her Majesty's High Court, whose ability, position, and long experience in the administration of justice in this Presidency entitle his views to much weight. In opposing the second reading of the Bill on the 24th ultimo this gentleman is reported to have made the following observation:—"With respect to making the Act penal he should require very strong arguments indeed to be persuaded that it was desirable to introduce such legislation, considering the circumstances of this country; for it was almost impossible to secure an effective agency which would not be subject to all manner of corrupt influences, and which might not be made by any negligence or carelessness of the inspector a terrible oppression."

11. Your petitioners now proceed to submit their views on several clauses of the amended Bill which are open to serious objection. Section 2 makes it penal to mix cotton of different varieties—that is to say, exotic and indigenous cotton and old and new cotton; and the first offence is punishable with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and subsequent offence with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine, or with both. Your petitioners beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the omission of the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" from the clause just referred to. A fraudulent or criminal intent is a necessary ingredient to constitute a crime. Without this element the act is held to be perfectly innocent and not liable to punishment. These words were introduced in Section 2 by the select committee of your Hon'ble Council at the suggestion of the managing committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who were of opinion that these words were indispensable to the right working of the bill, and their exclusion would render every merchant engaged in the cotton trade liable to fine or imprisonment. No valid reason has been assigned for the omission of these words from the section just referred to; the difficulty of ensuring convictions is the sole ground on which the omission is sought to be justified. Sometimes exotic and indigenous cotton or old and new cotton might be innocently mixed together by the cultivators and other persons in the Mofussil without a fraudulent intent, and such persons are liable to be convicted and punished under this section. The punishment of imprisonment of either description for a period extending to six months has, it is true, been recently reduced by your Honourable Council to that of a simple fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for the first offence, yet the hardship and indignity of being prosecuted and punished in a criminal court in company with felons are so great that it is necessary to provide a safeguard for the protection of innocent persons by the insertion of the words "fraudulently and dishonestly" in the provision in question, so as to make it obligatory on the part of the prosecution to prove a criminal intent.

12. Section 12 directs that any person who shall offer for packing in a half-pressed bale cotton adulterated, deteriorated, or mixed, as described in Section 2, shall for the first offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, and for a subsequent offence with a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, and all such cotton is liable to be confiscated; and Section 13 enjoins that the licensee of any half press who shall knowingly press or attempt to press, or allow to be pressed, such cotton, shall be liable to have his licence withdrawn, and shall for the first offence be punishable with a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, and for a subsequent offence with a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000. Your petitioners respectfully submit that these restrictions will, in their practical operation, hinder and obstruct the packing and transmission of cotton from the producing districts to the ports from which that commodity is finally exported to Europe. Native dealers will be harassed and subjected to annoyances and extortion on the part of the subordinates employed in the Cotton Frauds Department. For these reasons full presses, which are in operation chiefly at the Presidency town, have been exempted from these restrictions, which are calculated to obstruct trade.

13. Your petitioners are surprised to learn that whilst the proposed law will apply to all Native subjects of Her Majesty the Queen throughout this Presidency, all European inhabitants of the Mofussil will be exempt from its operation, because in the course of the debate which took place in your Excellency's Council on the second reading of the Bill it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, and admitted by your Excellency, that the Bombay Council had no power to make Europeans amenable to such a law. Such legislation will therefore be open to the charge of class legislation, which ought always to be avoided, particularly in a country where the Government has declared its determination to treat Natives and Europeans alike. Europeans have settled and established agencies, ginning factories, and cotton presses, and are engaged in extensive cotton transactions with Natives in the Mofussil. Justice demands that they be amenable to the same law as Natives, who ought not be punished for that which their European neighbours may perpetrate with impunity.

14. Under the above-mentioned circumstances your petitioners solicit your Hon'ble Council to refrain from proceeding further with the proposed Bill. If, after careful enquiry, it be found that a law more stringent than that which is now in force be absolutely necessary to suppress frauds in the cotton trade, your petitioners trust that Government will request the Supreme Legislature to pass an Act which will be applicable not only to the Bombay Presidency, but to all other cotton producing districts in India, and to Europeans as well as to the Natives.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Bombay, 16th October 1869.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Pettit then moved that the preceding petition be adopted.

Mr. Cursondass Madhowdass seconded, and in doing so said—I do not wish to take up your time in making any observations to show that this Act is not required; I only want to remark that if Government want to foster the cotton trade I consider it would be far better for all concerned to spread education and enlightenment among the cultivators, and create among them new habits and manners by which they will be better citizens. Change their present habits, and make them consume a good deal of manufactured goods; and when they get the habit of dressing themselves, instead of living, as they now do, half naked, that will contribute to the cotton trade, and satisfy the Manchester people, who are crying for this new Act. (Laughter and applause.)

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik then moved "That the Chairman be requested to transmit the petition to its destination as early as practicable, for the purpose of being submitted to the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations."

Mr. Morarjee Goculdass seconded, and in doing so said:—Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been proposed. I fully concur in the prayer of the petition that the Bill now before the Council is unnecessary, and that the Local Council be solicited to refrain from enacting such a stringent measure, calculated to harass the people and hamper trade. The present action of Government in urging with undue haste the passing of the bill is ascribed to a total misapprehension of the objects of the commercial associations of England. What is wanted by those bodies is increased supplies of cotton, so as to admit of cotton manufacturers in England pursuing their calling without any drawback from scarcity of the raw material. This object can be attained, not by a stringent and oppressive law, but by enlisting intelligent private enterprise, and improving the cultivation of cotton, by inducing the ryot to see his advantage in growing good cotton, and by raising him by means of education and enlightenment in the scale of civilization. These are objects which Government can promote without having recourse to objectionable legislation, which is calculated to produce discontent and oppression, which will hamper trade among the dealers, and decrease the growth of cotton by compelling the cultivators to substitute the planting of grain and other articles for cotton when they find that so many restrictions are placed on the growth, packing, transport, and sale of that commodity and when they incur the risk of being prosecuted and punished.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy then moved, and Mr. Khatow Muccunjee seconded, "That the thanks of this meeting be voted to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

The meeting then terminated and a large number those present signed the petition.

A meeting of native cotton merchants was held at the bungalow of Mr. Kessowjee Naik on Friday last (Mr. Kessowjee in the chair), when a petition, much to the same effect as the one adopted at the meeting on Saturday, was submitted for consideration. It was at once adopted, on the motion of Mr. Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, seconded by Vurdhman Poonsey, and signed by those present, for presentation to the Legislative Council.

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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 24.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th Sept, 1869.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major-General Thomas Kensington Whistler (late Madras) to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General George Conran, deceased. Dated 29th August, 1869.

6th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General John Ffolliott Crofton, from 95th Regiment, to be Colonel, vice General the Honourable Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 5th September, 1869.

95th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Frederick Holt Robe, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General John Ffolliott Crofton, transferred to the Coloneley of the 6th Foot. Dated 5th September, 1869.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieutenant Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy, Marquis of Worcester, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Alan Plantagenet, Lord Garlies, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Cornet Thomas Edward Case to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Marquis of Worcester. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Assistant-Surgeon John A. Bloxam has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 25th September, 1869.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant James Colean Kennedy, from 16th Lancers, to be Lieutenant, vice Hamond, who exchanges. Dated 25th September 1869.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant George Watson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Crofton Toler Vandeleur, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Cornet William John Luxmoore to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson. Dated 25th September 1869.

Cornet Gawin William Rowan Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Francis Charles Clark, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Edward Chadwick, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Luxmoore. Dated 25th September, 1869.

9th Lancers—Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class William C. Lord, from the Cavalry Depot, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Longman, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

15th Hussars—Major John Edward Swindley, from the Cavalry Depot, to be Major. Dated 25th September, 1869.

16th Lancers—Lieutenant Graham Eden William Greme Hamond, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Acting Veterinary Surgeon Michael Joseph Hartigan to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Richardson, deceased. Dated 3rd June 1869.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain William Henry Watson to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major T. P. Turbervill, placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Second Captain Lewis Paxton Walsh, from the Half-pay List, to be Second Captain, vice Watson. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Second Captain William Bisset (late Madras) to be Adjutant, vice Second Captain McLeod, promoted. Dated 1st September, 1869.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain J. B. Sterling, who resigns that appointment. Dated 1st September, 1869.

7th Foot—Ensign Charles Hyde Sheffield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Reginald Broadhurst a'Beckett, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Ensign Charles Lysaght Mortimer, from 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sheffield. Dated 25th September 1869.

9th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Gadesden Dunn to Captain, by purchase, vice E. W. Forester Leighton, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Ensign Albert Charles Pickering to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dunn Dated 25th September, 1869.

Waldegrave Charles Fearn Kell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pickering. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Divie Kinghton Robertson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice C. L. Mortimer, transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 26th September, 1869.

11th Foot—Ensign Charles Edward Lang to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice William Apthorp, whose promotion has been cancelled. Dated 20th May, 1869.

Ensign Charles Marsh Keighley to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bomfield, promoted. Dated 7th June, 1869.

Ensign Ross Thompson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lang, whose promotion by purchase on 1st September, 1869, has been cancelled. Dated 25th September 1869.

Ensign Bradshaw Lewis Philip Reilly, from 13th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thompson. Dated 25th September, 1869.

13th Foot—Captain Francis Glasse Marshall, from 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice Flower, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

15th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Kemmis to be Captain, by purchase, vice John W. Coventry, who retires. Dated 25th September 1869.

Ensign Raymond Henry De la Poer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kemmis. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Thomas George Shortland, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice De la Poer. Dated 25th September, 1869.

16th Foot—Lieutenant George Griffiths has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 25th September, 1869.

18th Foot—Major William Edward Wallace, from half-pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Lumley Graham, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 25th September, 1869.

21st Foot—Ensign Donald Robertson has been permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

27th Foot—Captain William Pott, from 89th Foot, to be Captain, vice Murray, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

34th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Dean, from 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cowslade, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

39th Foot—Lieutenant John Christopher Cowslade, from 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dean, who exchanges. Dated 25th September 1869.

Lieutenant Thomas Boydell to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. F. Oldfied, who resigns that appointment. Dated 25th September, 1869.

44th Foot—Lieutenant William John Edward Graham Sutherland to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Wynn Isdell, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Ensign James Chappell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sutherland. Dated 25th September, 1869.

45th Foot—Ensign John Humfrey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frederick Theophilus Goad, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd July 1869.

Ensign Percy Charles Heath to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice J. Humfrey, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd July, 1869.

Ensign Frederick Percy Gosling, from 99th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Heath. Dated 25th September, 1869.

51st Foot—John Edmund Audley Harvey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aylmer, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 25th September, 1869.

58th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Milles to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant O. W. Hill, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 24th July, 1869.

61st Foot—Quartermaster James Wilson, from half pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Quartermaster, vice William E. Smith, who reverts to half-pay. Dated 25th September, 1869.

69th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Lestock Thorpe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles West Hill, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Ensign Edward Peregrine Townley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thorpe. Dated 25th September, 1869.

86th Foot—Captain Stephen Flower, from 13th Foot, to be Captain, vice Marshall, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

89th Foot—Captain Kenelm Digby Murray, from 27th Foot, to be Captain, vice Pott, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

103rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Leycester Aylmer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Hickly, promoted. Dated 25th September, 1869.

3rd West Indian Regiment—Ensign George Lannoy Hammer Starr to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arthur Money Fisher, who retires. Dated 25th September, 1869.

John Reper, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Starr. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—For Lieutenant C. C. Smyth has been permitted to resign his appointment as Instructor of Musketry, dated 1st July, 1869, as stated in the Gazette of 23rd July, 1869—

Read Lieutenant C. C. Smyth has ceased to do duty as Instructor of Musketry, &c.

Cavalry Depot—Captain George Thomas Gough, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Major, without purchase, vice Swindley, transferred to the 15th Hussars. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class George Longman, from 9th Lancers, to be Veterinary Surgeon vice Lord, who exchanges. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon William Graves, from Royal Artillery, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Norman Davis, placed on half-pay. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Colour-Sergeant William Amphlett Moss, Army Hospital Corps, to be Apothecary to the Forces, vice William James Barber, placed on half-pay. Dated 25th September, 1869.

BREVET.

Paymaster Christopher Myers Dawes, 72nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 30th August, 1869.

Lieutenant G. Proudfoot, Madras European Veterans, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary John Doyle, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary William Carroll, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th September, 1869.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Skeaf, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 25th September, 1869.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General the Honourable Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., Colonel of the 6th Foot and Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who died 4th September, 1869:—

Lieutenant-General Henry Edward Porter to be General. Dated 5th September, 1869.

Major-General John Longfield, C.B., Colonel of the 29th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 5th September, 1869.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Tapp, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, 103rd Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 5th September, 1869.

Captain and Brevet-Major Sir John Clayton Cowell, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th September, 1869.

Captain Richard D. Astley, 49th Foot, to be Major. Dated 5th September, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February, 1866, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Stapylton Robinson, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th August, 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fraser, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Dated 31st August, 1869.

Memorandum.

Captain Francis O'Neill, half-pay, late 44th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th February, 1861. Dated 25th September, 1869.

LIFE ASSURANCE DODGES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The following letters throw some light on the extraordinary expedients to which some of the assurance offices are in the habit of resorting for the purpose, in the one case, of extending their business at all hazards and any cost, and in the other case of escaping from the liabilities thus undertaken. Our correspondents have furnished us with the names of the companies in question:—

"About four months since a friend called on me and presenting me with a ticket, asked me if I would dine with him in the City that evening at eight o'clock. I had no objection to the dinner, but naturally asked the occasion of the festivity. He replied that he was quite ignorant of the cause of the spread, as he termed it, or the name of the host, and that the tickets were given to him by a gentleman whom he casually met at the bar of a tavern, and with whom he had a few minutes conversation on general topics. The ticket, as nearly as I can remember, was as follows:—

—— —— STORES,
FORE-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE.
Dinner on table at Eight o'clock.
Punctuality requested.

"As requested, we were punctual, and found a dinner laid for about twenty, and fifteen or sixteen gentlemen sitting almost in solemn silence, for they were nearly all strangers to each other and, like ourselves, seemed in ignorance as to why they were brought together. We all seemed to be waiting for our mysterious host, but, with the exception of an energetic young gentleman who rushed in and out, and at about half-past eight ordered dinner to be served, no one appeared whom we could honour as the founder of the feast. We dined, and a very good dinner it was.

BILL OF FARE.

Salmon. Cucumber.	Cauliflowers, &c.
Soles. New potatoes.	
	Pastry. Cheese.
Fore-quarter of Lamb.	Celery. Salad.
Fillet of Veal. Ham.	
Sirloin of Beef.	Bitter ale.
Green peas. Greens.	

"No wine; that, I think, was a mistake, for wine opens the heart and muddles the brain, and the —— Company might have reaped a profit on the investment of a dozen of port.

"The cloth was cleared, a collection made for the waiters, grog ordered, and then the murder came out—our lively friend appeared with a lot of reports, &c., a venerable gentleman favoured us with a long discourse on the advantages of life assurance and of the —— —— Life Assurance Office in particular, and finished by calling on all of us who were not already assured to do so at once in their office, adding that in a private room upstairs gas and a medical man had been laid on for our special convenience, and a clerk from the office would assist us in making out our proposals for any sum up to £10,000. We with difficulty resisted the voices of our charmers and escaped, after promising to give the —— —— Life Assurance Company the preference whenever we insured our precious lives."

The other letter supplies a companion picture:—

"It is no secret that within the last few weeks a panic has raged in the assurance world. At this moment there are, probably, not less than six large offices which are utterly rotten and tottering to their fall. All the shaky ones are endeavouring by every device they can think of to reduce the claims upon them, and so lighten the craft. An ingenious expedient of this kind was resorted to the other day by the —— —— office. All the clerks were removed from the room in which they usually sit at the receipt of custom to a secluded upper chamber. The lower premises were then given over to the exclusive charge of a common and most unofficial-looking porter. This unprepossessing person received all callers who came to pay their premiums, spoke mysteriously of the disappearance of the usual array of clerks, but offered to take any money any body chose to deposit, and give it to the cashier 'when he saw him.' It will not, perhaps, be deemed surprising that timid people, agitated by the universal suspicions of life assurance probity, and loth to throw good money they could ill spare after bad money perhaps swallowed up, should decline to make their payments under such peculiar circumstances, and should prefer to allow their policies to lapse, thus playing into the hands of the company and doing exactly what the latter wanted them to do. In such cases, of course, the company found themselves clear of all the liability they had undertaken, in consideration of premiums already paid."

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 22nd September.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.)

A CLAIM AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

KIRPARAM BALMOOKUNDAS AND OTHERS VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government pleader, for the Crown.

This action was instituted in the District Court of Surat, before Mr. C. G. Kemball, to establish the right of the plaintiffs to receive annually a certain dessaeegiree huk, together with arrears of the same, as against the Government of Bombay. The defendants replied that the action was not cognizable in a civil court under Bombay Act VII. of 1863, that the wutton having been confiscated under Act XI. of 1843, the plaintiff had no right of action in respect of the huk, and that the claim was barred under the law of limitation. The issues for consideration were: 1. Whether the right of action was barred by Act VII. of 1863? 2. Whether the right of action was barred by Act XI. of 1843, section 9? and 3. Whether the right of action was barred under the Limitation Act? On the first issue the judge found in plaintiffs' favour; on the second in the defendants'; and therefore on the third he recorded no opinion. It appears that formerly the plaintiffs possessed a share in the dessaeegiree huk in the Ahmode talooka of the Broach sub-collectorate, but that Balmookundas, during his tenure of office, having been convicted in the court of the Senior Assistant Sessions Judge at Broach, in the year 1855, of having combined, with a number of other persons, to place a supposititious child on the guddee of the Thakore of Ahmode, the Government of Bombay ordered, on the 27th April 1857, that the portion of the wutton held by him should be confiscated. The plaintiffs admitted the conviction of Balmookundas of the criminal offence stated, but alleged that it was unconnected with the conduct of the duties of the office of dessaee. The plaintiff Bulmookundas was a dessaee of the very village of Ahmode, and he was employed in the talooka in which Ahmode is situated; and the learned judge considered that, irrespective of any allotment of particular duties, his first duty was fidelity to the Government he served; and that when he was convicted of helping to practise a fraud upon that Government, he was clearly guilty of malversation in the conduct of the duties of his office. Mr. Kemball therefore rejected the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

The plaintiffs having appealed to the High Court, the case was heard on two occasions.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said—In this case the Court, by its order made on the 2nd of September 1868, directed the judge to take evidence on the following points and to transmit it to this Court. 1. Whether the Thakore of Ahmode had any connection with some of the villages in respect of which duties were assigned to Balmookundas by the two orders produced by the appellants in appeal dated 20th August 1845 and 7th September 1853, and the genuineness of which has been admitted by the respondent. 2. Whether the Thakore had wanta lands in the villages Umbhel and Gundhar assigned in 1845, or in the villages Denva and Wullipore assigned in 1853, and had also a cash allowance of Rs. 47 odd payable out of Umbhel or of Rs. 105-14-0 payable out of Denva. 3. Whether Balmookunddas signed any village records showing that the Thakore had these lands or received the cash payment, and whether or not such records were signed by him after he must have known the death of Dipsing. 4. What are the duties of a dessaee with regard to wanta lands and cash allowances? This having been done, the case came on again for hearing on the 28th July last, when no question was raised as to the first three points, the evidence upon them being conclusive; but it was contended for the appellant that, upon the evidence which had been taken as to the duties of a dessaee, the deceased Balmookundas Prannath was not shown to have been convicted of fraud or malversation, or of any criminal offence, in the conduct of the duties of his office. The evidence is, as might be expected, conflicting, many of the witnesses being evidently interested in the result of the suit; but even upon the question whether it was the duty of Balmookundas to report the death of Dipsing, the balance of evidence upon which any reliance can be placed appears to us to be in favour of the affirmative. But the offence of which Balmookundas was convicted was much beyond that. The charge against him was of having with others entered into a general combination to set up a boy named Shabhai, son of Malikhbai Shaikhbhai, Borah of Baroda, as the rightful owner of the estate of the Thakore of Ahmode, the said boy being declared by them to be Dipsing Jeetsing, who succeeded to that estate on the 11th December 1849, and who died at the village of Warria, in the Ahmode talooka, on or about the 7th October 1851. There was not merely an omission to report the death of Dipsing, or even to prevent a false statement being made in the reports of the talatis; but he was convicted of taking an active part in a deceit, by which the Government as well as others were to be defrauded, and the Government deceived into treating, as the owner of the wanta lands and tora-giras allowances, a person who could have no right to be so. We are of opinion that the duties of his office required that he should not deceive the Government in a matter which was so connected with it: and that there was a malversation in the conduct of the duties of his offices, upon conviction of which the Government had power to direct the confiscation of the wutton. We need only advert to the evidence which in our opinion establishes the connection of the owners of wanta lands and tora-giras and allowances with the duties of a dessaee. Gunputrao Mahiputrao, No. 1, said it was the duty of the dessaee to examine the different books which he produced, containing entries of their names, and to attest the correctness of the same under his signature. Bulwantrao Gunnesh, No. 7, said—"It was the duty of the dessaee, supervisor, if he learnt the death, when examining the village records, to report the matter. Even if a dessaee having nothing to do with the particular village, in which the wanta lands of a deceased wantadar were situated, heard of the death of a wantadar, it would still be his duty to report the matter. It is the duty of a dessaee, on hearing the death of a wantadar, to ascertain whether or no a report thereof has been made, and in the event of no report having been made, either to make a report himself, or to cause the tullatee to do so." Chimunrao Bhugwant, No. 8, said—"The mamlutdar could certainly direct the dessace to report the deaths of any wantadars in his villages, because the duty would form part of the jummabundee work, that being his legitimate duty." This and the following were the plaintiffs' witnesses. Shewpursad Nursaidass, No. 14, a witness connected with the plaintiffs and evidently not diposed in favour of the defendant's case, said—"If a dessaee knew that a tullatee had failed to make a report of a wantadar's death, there being heirs, it would be his duty to compel the tullatee to do it, but in the case of a wantadar's death without heirs, it would be the duty of the dessaee himself to make it, the latter duty devolving on the dessaee by reason of the above order No. 80," and, lastly, there is the order No. 77, which expressly required Balmookundas "to keep up making enquiries as to the persons who might be enjoying lands and villages by right of inam or in any other manner, and on observing any changes to keep up reporting the matters." Whether this order reached Balmookundass or not, and there is the strongest probability that it did, it shows that the dessaee's duties were connected with these matters. The objections taken in the grounds of appeal, that the lower court ought to have awarded to the extent of the share of Goolabrai, cannot be allowed. He sued jointly with the other plaintiffs. If he claimed in respect of a separate share, he ought to have brought a separate suit. Not only was the court not bound, but it would have been improper and contrary to the Code of Procedure, to treat the suit as a separate one brought by each of the brothers in respect of his own share. Unless both were shown to be entitled they could not have a decree in this suit; and this suit having been brought in the lifetime of Balmookundas, and for arrears of the huk due to him, his heirs who have become plaintiffs in his place cannot raise any question as to the confiscation not lasting beyond his lifetime. To raise that question, if it should be necessary to do so, they must bring a fresh suit. We confirm the decree of the District Judge; but in doing so after the full investigation which has now been had, we must not be understood as adopting the ground upon which the District Judge based his decision, viz., that irrespective of the allotment of particular duties to Balmookundas, a breach of fidelity to the Government was malversation in the conduct of the duties of his office. The costs of this appeal are to be paid by the appellant.

INDIAN ITEMS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Major General Norman and Mr. Aitchison leave Simla on Saturday next to precede the Viceroy to Nynee Tal.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 12.

BENGAL.

A copy of a resolution has been forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, ruling that the Chaplains of the Old Church, St. John's, and St. Stephen's Churches, whose claims are tenable for compensation for the loss which they suffer in consequence of the operation of the new rules for the levy of Ecclesiastical Fees, be allowed compensation to the extent of five-sixths of their estimated loss, based on the annual average of the actual receipts in the past five years.—*Englishman*, Oct. 13.

SIND.

The Punjab Government are so well pleased with the manner in which Mr. Robson completed the steamer Ravee, that they have conveyed their acknowledgments of the same, through Captain Hampton, Superintendent Punjab Flotilla, and expressed their satisfaction for the valuable services rendered by him in the erection, launch, and trial trip of the vessel and her barges.—*Sindian*, Oct. 13.

Major G. B. Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, has been appointed to act as Collector of Kurrachee, till Major Dunsterville is able to leave Shikarpoor, and resume charge of the acting post here.—*Our Paper*, Oct. 12.

Twenty rams of pure Leicester breed have been shipped on board the ship Bethshan by the Secretary of State and consigned to the Commissioner in Sind. They are expected to arrive here in the course of a few days, and will be sent up to the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad, for whom they are intended.—*Ibid.*

Mr. John Beatty, who received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer from Captain Merriman, a few days back, as a temporary measure, having represented the urgency of the leave of absence he applied for, Government have been pleased to nominate Captain Phelps, R.E., to carry on the duties of Superintending Engineer, in addition to his own.—*Ibid.*

Several changes are about to take place in the Quarter Master General's Department. Captain J. H. Fawcett, of the 1st Royals, who lately arrived from England, is to succeed Captain O. V. Tanner, our present popular Assistant Quarter Master General. The former officer accompanied the Abyssinian Expedition as an Assistant in the Department, and has been since then on special duty in England. This officer will only act till the return of Major Campbell from England in March next. It is further reported that Majors Holland and Hogg are expected out about the same time as Major Campbell. Major Holland will assume the Deputy Quarter Master Generalship at Army Head Quarters, and Colonel Bagrie, who now officiates for this officer, will have to revert to Bombay.—*Ibid.*

On the 2nd instant an officer of the 21st Royal Fusiliers lost close upon three hundred rupees, when intimation was at once given to the police respecting the robbery. It would appear that he had drawn his pay on the 1st, and lodged it for safety in his hat box! From enquiries made it was discovered that a servant boy, in the employ of the officer, had made away with the money whilst he was out, and passed it over to a relative of his, who buried it in a stable, in the Napier lines. The whole of the cash was happily recovered. The boy and his relative were sent up to Mr. Gibbons by the Fouzdar for trial. The former was sentenced to receive two dozen stripes, and the latter to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

We hear from Dinapore that, owing to the boisterous weather prevailing there, boat traffic on the Ganges is entirely suspended.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Oct. 13.

We hear that the cry of Wahabecism which has lately been raised at Nagpore, and has been followed by arrests and a search for seditious documents, has originated in a quarrel between two sects of Mahomedans there, and that it is likely to end in smoke.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

The 45th Regiment.—The two companies of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, "Sherwood Foresters," who were removed to the Red Hills in consequence of the late outbreak of cholera in the corps at the Fort, have received orders from the military authorities to return to their garrison quarters on Friday, the 15th instant.—*Times*, Oct. 13.

Jurisdiction of District Moonsiffs.—The local Government, we understand, has forwarded to the Supreme Government its report, based upon the opinion of the Judges of the High Court, respecting the proposed extension of the regular jurisdiction of District Moonsiffs from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500, and the *special* jurisdiction from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. There seems to be some objection to the grant of the increased *special* jurisdiction.—*Ibid.*

More Reductions.—The Government of India seem to be bent upon retrenchment. We learn that the local Government has been asked to recommend such reduction in the numerical strength of the Zillah courts and in the establishments of those courts, as well as in that of the Revenue Department, as the Government considered feasible. Both the High Court and Board of Revenue have declined, for weighty reasons, to propose any reduction in the numerical strength.—*Ibid.*

A Knotty Point.—A suit having been lately instituted in the Small Cause Court of Tellicherry for the recovery of rent due on land situate within Mahé (a little French territory six miles south of Tellicherry,) the Judge struck the suit off the file as unactionable in a British court of justice. Upon a reference the High Court replied that the dismissal of the suit, as unactionable was wrong, the Court of Small Causes having had jurisdiction in the matter, by reason of the defendant residing within the local limits of that court's jurisdiction.—*Ibid.*

The N. E. monsoon is, we hope, setting in. Heavy rain fell early this morning and shortly after noon, and the out look towards the north east is encouraging. The temperature has fallen some five degrees Fahr. yesterday. The country immediately around Madras, and for a long distance inland, has been favoured with abundant rain in the last six weeks, and the prospects of the next season's crops are very hopeful.—*Mail*, Oct. 12.

BANGALORE.

We presume the taking down of the signboard of the Bangalore Steam Traction Engine Company means that it has finally collapsed. Ought not a notice to be published in the *Gazette* and local papers to that effect so that persons may have an opportunity of sending in their claims if they have any. Since writing the above we are informed that Mr. Lippert, the projector, has filed suits in the Small Cause Courts against the late directors of the Company for Rs. 125 each, being the proportional sum they have to pay for the expenses incurred by the Company during its short-lived existence. The first case, we believe, will come off on the 19th, and is sure to prove interesting—*Bangalore Herald*, Oct. 12.

THE STATE OF KEROWLEE.

Sometime ago we announced the death of the Maharajah of Kerowlee and the accession of his nephew, Luchmunpaul, to the throne of that principality. The last number of the *Reflector* announces the mournful intelligence that the new Maharajah was carried away by sickness only a week after his accession at the early age of only 18 years, deeply regretted by all. The Maharanee is said to be with child, and the question of succession, we presume, will not be decided until after her safe delivery, which is anxiously prayed for. —*Native Opinion.*

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—

For an "improved method of raising water for irrigation;" by Solesum Arunachellam.

For "improvements in parts of the permanent way of railways;" by Mr. John Gregory, of Westminster, England.

For "improvement of the ventilation of buildings;" by Mr. William Stuart Howard, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of Kirkee, in the Bombay Presidency.

For "improvements in the construction of apparatus for actuating, regulating, or controlling railway points, switches, and signals;" by Messrs. John Saxby, and John Hinson, farmer of the Patent Railway Signal Works, Kilburn, near London, England.

AN UNPLEASANT "FIX."

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The local Government seem to be placed in a rather peculiar dilemma. Towards the beginning of the present official year a large expenditure was incurred on taluq-cutcherries and subsidiary jails, in the belief that the application made by this Government for a special assignment of funds for these works would be readily sanctioned by the Government of India. Under similar circumstances were the repairs of the Madras pier commenced with. But the Supreme Government positively declined to sanction any additional grant. Nevertheless, the local Government did not despair; they hoped to be able to make arrangements for adjusting the expenditure by transfers of grants from one head to another. But the Supreme Government, it now appears, will have no "transfers." They have not only passed stringent rules relating to transfers, under which the proposed adjustment cannot be effected, but have also ordered a reduction of 5 lakhs in the grant awarded to the department in which it was contemplated the adjustment should be made. As a last step the Madras Government have again appealed to that of Calcutta, requesting that, under the very peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, the Governor General in Council will be pleased to reconsider their decision.

THE LATE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—This part of the country was visited last night by a very severe hurricane. For miles round the factory the mango topes have been dismantled and many large trees torn up by the roots. The villages have suffered considerably, and many poor natives are now entirely without shelter, except such as is temporarily afforded to them by their more fortunate neighbours. Cattle that were penned outside have strayed away, and many have probably perished in the river. There is said to be considerable loss of boats and life, but on these points I shall be able to speak more positively in a day or two.

Sugarcane, Sessamum, Kahur, Castor, Jhoonurree, Bogra, every crop of the season, has been levelled with the ground, as though a harrow had gone over it. I do not yet know what other places this storm has gone over, but wherever its influence may have extended I would advise Government to make early provision against the want that will now be *inevitable*. The country presents a most strange appearance. The garden of this factory, a very fine one, has been almost entirely destroyed, the fruit trees regularly rooted up. Indigo is the only thing (at least here) that has not suffered.

Requesting the favour of your publishing this letter,
W. H. B.

Bulleah, Zillah Ghazepore, 9th October 1869.

NEWS FROM LE.

We have accounts from Le to an advanced date in September. The trade of Ladakh in the preceding month had been Rs. 1,60,000. Up the end of August few of the merchants had started from the place, but were preparing to do so. Their horses had not, even at that advanced period of the year, recovered from the effects of the tremendous journey they had over the Kara Korum range.

A grand cavalcade of pilgrims of note and wealth, some of them members of families of ex-regnant standing in the adjacent Central Asian States, had reached Le, *en route* for Mecca. They come, some from Yarkand, some from Kashgar, from Aksu and other places. The party numbers about three hundred, and nearly all possess some gold, silver, horses, mules and bales of merchandize: a goodly number were on the road to Le, and expected there.

Intelligence had reached Le from Kashgar that a caravan with hundreds of horses laden with merchandize had reached that place from Kokand. They had brought with them a report that the people of Samarcand, Sher-i-Subz, and contiguous districts, had risen against the Russians early in summer. One account had it that the people of Samarcand had risen in March, and that the Russians had given up that city to plunder; that it had been nearly burned down; and that there had been a great slaughter of the inhabitants. There had probably been some attempt at a rising, but the above account is doubtless a gross exaggeration.

East of Yarkand, in the country of the Tunganis or Turk-Mussalmans of Thibet, there was war between the people and the Chinese, who were said to be endeavouring to re-establish themselves in that quarter. —*Mofussilite*, Oct. 12.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

(*Native Opinion* Oct. 17.)

The proceedings at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday last ought to be a lesson to our Legislative Councillors as to what is thought of their recent doings by the outside public. The meeting disapproved of the cotton bill as amended in Council, and the motion deprecating all legislation on the subject was only lost by the casting vote of the Chairman. A middle course was pursued by the Chamber, and it was resolved to represent to the Council as to what is required by the merchants. We hope this will not be twissed by the promoters of the measure as a move in their favour. Good many loose statements have been hazarded by members of the Council in the course of the debated, and one of them was that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had originally pressed for this legislation. The Chamber at their meeting gave an authoritative contradiction to this statement, and those who have hazarded it are bound to show that it was a mere lapse of memory. The Governor came in for good deal of controversial amenities at the hands of one of the speakers, and we must confess that if the hitting was hard, the provocation was great. Mr. Campbell owed it to his friendship with the members of the Chamber that he escaped any plain speaking on their part. But he appears to us to stand most in need of being put on his defence. Not that we grudge him the part he has chosen to take in the matter, but seeing that so late as February last he voted against the first reading of the bill, the public cannot be blamed if they denounce his zeal as that of a renegade when he goes out of his way to characterise the present opposition to the measure as "factious" on the part of the additional members, gentlemen, be it understood, who have opposed the measure from the very beginning.

If aught else was wanting to convince the authorities that they do not carry public opinion with them in their present course, it would be supplied by the proceedings of the native merchants at their meeting yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall. The room was crowded to excess, and the audience was a rich representation of the wealth, respectability, and standing in the native community. The chair was taken by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee and it was unanimously resolved to petition Government deprecating the present legislation. The petition that was read contained a reference to the inconsistency of Mr. Campbell, and the passage elicited marked sensation from those present. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take counsel of prudence, and will not mistake obstinacy for firmness in the present case.

A telegram from Edinburgh received by a London evening paper of September 24th stated that a son of Mr. Russel, the editor of the *Scotsman*, while attempting to cross the Ettrick by some stepping stones, missed his footing, and was carried away by the swollen river and drowned.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is now the only country in Europe, except Russia and Turkey, which has no representative assembly, and where the Government is not obliged to publish a budget. A striking consequence of this state of things is the number of unnecessary and highly paid officials. The Grand Duchy has only 550,000 inhabitants, yet there are three court chamberlains, four ministers, about a dozen "ministerial councillors" five "chamber councillors," and several dozens of "gentlemen of the chamber." Though it furnished a contingent of only 4,000 men to the Bund, it has three lieutenant-generals, three major-generals, and more than twenty colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors on its half-pay list.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH" OF SEPT. 25.

Mr. Punch knows a young man who is so lazy that he will not even labour under an impression.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Duly received 389 jokes on "Mrs. Beecher 'S-toe putting her foot in it." Enough for the present.

THE BATTLE OF JENNER.

Our advice to anxious mothers who are alarmed about vaccination is, Don't be frightened—though you're cowed.

"——A DULL BOY."

Podgkinson (determined to "be off" somewhere). Alfred, just bring me an Atlas."

Jaded Club Servant (with his mind running on American drinks.) "Very Sorry, Sir, but we're out of it!!"

HAPPY MAN!

Among the advertisements in the *Daily Telegraph* for lodgers, we find one which says that a single gentleman may have "partial board in a house kept by a lady and her daughter. Busses and boats convenient." We only wish we were a single gentleman.

DONKEYS AT DONCASTER.

The Doncaster St. Leger is not, as its locality might suggest to the ignorant, a donkey race, wherein the hindmost quadruped wins; though the favourite may come in last. It is no more a donkey race than the Derby or any other race which horses run that donkeys bet upon.

STINGY DOINGS.

Mrs. Malaprop, who has read that the Bishops attending the Pope's great Council at Rome are to receive an allowance, "varying between 6s. 8d. and 10s. a day," says that she now understands why it is called the "Economical" Council. She is thankful to think (Mrs. M. is an exemplary member of the Established Church) that our Bishops are better paid.

AWKWARD SEATS.

In a rabid speech in which Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., endeavoured to terrify the Government into letting loose another batch of Fenian convicts, he is reported to have said that "England had always been throned on the gallows." This beats the trunk-maker, in *Bubbles of the Day*, who compliments the aristocratic orator for his beautiful picture of "Britannia sitting on her polished trident." But a more ridiculous seat than either is Mr. Moore's in Parliament.

ANOTHER GREAT SCANDAL.

We *did* think mathematics was a steady and decorous science, but our opinion is now completely shaken, since we have seen the title of one of the papers read in the mathematical section, at the recent meeting of the British Association—"On Conic Osculation!" We have no longer any difficulty in believing in "The Loves of the Triangles," and should not be in the least surprised to hear of disclosures affecting the moral character of a Parallelogram. At the same learned meeting another paper was read "On Initial Life." Could this refer to those strange advertisements which head the second column of the *Times*?

AN ADVANCE ON BABY-SHOWS.

This is an age of interesting exhibitions. One such, according to the *Daily News*, had place the other day at Gregory's Point, Connecticut. This was a show of fat men. They boxed, performed athletic exercises, and played at a game which was called leap-frog, but, bloated as the players may be supposed to have been, would perhaps have been more happily named leap-toad. Obesity is an excess of adipose tissue. It may be general or partial. As an exhibition of the former has proved popular, so may a show of the latter.

That American show consisted of the fattest men in the United States. Two of them weighed respectively 258 lbs. and 235 lbs. This it is as well to mention; for, in some English minds, the idea of a fat American is less suggestive of a Daniel Lambert than of a Daniel Dancer.

MORE NEW NOVELS.

Rare news for young ladies! The book market, we hear, is glutted with new novels. By the help of a clairvoyant we mention one or two which probably, ere long, will be in everybody's hands:—

The Deal Door: a romantic story, by the Author of *The Ivory Gate.*

My Friend's Grandmother: a sentimental sequel to *My Enemy's Daughter.*

Ins and Outs of Life: a realistic novel, by the Author of *Up and Down the World.*

Declined with Thanks: a sequel to the love story of *Twice Refused.*

The Pie and the Pudding: a domestic novel, by the writer of *The Crust and the Cake.*

In Corduroys and Highlows: a rustic story by the author of *In Silk Attire.*

"HERE BE TRUTHS."

We rather feel for Mr. Alexander Brogden, the Liberal M.P. for Wednesbury, a place we have always had a regard for ever since we read of a certain cockfight, at which the combatants and most of the spectators came to singular grief. Mr. Brogden has been convicted out of his own mouth, by the Commissioners at Bridgewater, of bribery at the election of Mr. Vander byl.

"The Chairman reminded the witness that the voters bribed had said they should not have been tempted if the gentlemen had not brought the money.

"Mr. Brogden, M.P.—My experience is exactly the other way. If electors did not exact such requirements the gentlemen would not be induced to resort to such practices."

Mr. Chisholm Anstey's rejoinder to this was a crusher. He supposed that, if people would only abstain from having valuables, other people would not steal them.

But, if we feel for Mr. Brogden, we must, in justice, feel also for Mr. Christopher Sykes, the Conservative M.P. for Beverley. We don't know that we have any regard for Beverley, except in that it gives name to the heroes of the *Gamester* and of the *Rivals*; but the honourable member is a son of Sir Tatton Sykes, whom everybody honoured. Mr. Sykes, examined, said—

"Until the winter I only suspected it (Conservative bribery) in the fairest possible manner. I suspected it partially because Beverley had always been more or less influenced from that source, and partly also from my knowledge that every borough in England, in some degree or other, is influenced by it.

"The Chief Commissioner—Don't say that. I wish you would withdraw it. You are a member of the House of Commons. You had better confine yourself to facts."

And after a good many "facts" had come out, one of which was Mr. Sykes's sending a cheque to somebody who had told Sir Henry Edwards that the Conservatives should come in for very little money, this occurred:—

"The Chief Commissioner—As a member of the House of Commons you know that if you pay money that has been illegally expended, by Act of Parliament it is bribery?

"Mr. Sykes—Yes.

"And, of course, at that time you knew that money had been illegally expended?—Yes, after the sum was presented to me.

"But, like others, you prefer to do an illegal act rather than allow persons who advance money for you to be at a loss?—I should think so."

[*Exit Mr. Punch, whistling "Little Boy Ballot, come Blow me your Horn!"*

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.— Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-Agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

Head Office.
80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

Agents in Scotland.
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Circular Notes.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " " 5 "
" 12 " " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows:—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank) 1/11 5/8 d. per Re.
Do. 3 do. do. 1/11 7/16d. do.
Do. 1 do. do. 1/11 5/16d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office) ....1/11¼d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice......4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. ......5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ......6 "

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.
Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.
Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

Interest

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).— Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11 9/16 "
3 do. 1/11 1/2 "
2 do. 1/11 7/16 "
1 do. 1/11 3/8 "
On demand 1/11 5/16 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

Hand-made:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting:—Superior lilac 38 lb.

Cartridge:—Cream shade rolled 25¾ by 27¾ in.

Packing:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ⅝ by 6½ in., ⅝ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., ¾ by 6½ in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ⅝ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A full size nearly new English-built brougham with circular glasses on front, suitable for a single as well as pair of horses by Shepherd, Birmingham.

A nearly new dog-cart with lamps by McNaught & Smith.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

The properties of Gentleman.

A second-hand single-seat brougham.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

An English-built brougham with surrounding double venetians and circular glasses on front, price Rs. 600.

Ditto Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain Ducat) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith, Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C. spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.), Agents.

1st January 1866.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

East Indian Rates for Civilians.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at ALLY OOMER STREET.—On MONDAY, the 18th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of December, 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Ludhabhai Ebrahim on account and risk of the mortgagor, Oosman Khan bin Mahomed Khan, all that piece or parcel of Government Ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Ally Oomer Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 961 and 962, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 72, containing by admeasurement 156-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the aforesaid Ally Oomer Street, on the north by the house of Goolam Hussain Patell, on the south by the house of Goolam Mustafer bin Shaik Mahomed Ducknee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on this day, Monday, the 18th instant, at his room in Meadow Street, the sundry effects belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. John Shepherd Wovenden, late Chief Officer of H. M.'s steamer Coromandel, deceased, consisting of a barometer, sextant, quadrant, a revolver in case, wearing apparels and variety of sundries.

Also,

By Order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

Sundry effects of the late Mr. John Waters, of the steam-ship Ethiopia, consisting of a aneroid barometer, sextant, opera glass, mathematical instruments, charts, books, wearing apparel, and various other articles, &c., &c.

Also,

By order of the Administrator.

Sundry effects of the late Major W. R. Richards, and Doctor A. Gibson, deceased, consisting of a few articles of plated ware, regimental uniform, wearing apparel, and variety of sundries.

Also,

A set of Bengal mahogany dining table containing 8 pieces for 50 persons, the property of the Officers' Mess of H. M.'s 23rd Royal Welch Fusilier proceeded to England.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY. 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

14 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. do. T. cloth.
4 cases grey and white dhotees.
2 cases warranted Joseph Gilloth's best steel pens, in black boxes, each per marked with this celebrated maker's name.
2 cases each 50 lbs. coloured ball twine.
4 do. 40,000 real Manilla cheeroots, No. 2, each box 500.

A case of gilt jewellery, consisting of ear-rings, brooches pins, lockets, Albert chains, necklets, 30 silver watches of various kinds.

An invoice of 8 cases goods landed from the ship Thomas Bell, and overland, consisting of buggy, brougham, and chariot lamps, electro-plated cruet frames, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bottles, tea and coffee services, sets of spoons and forks plated on Nickel silver, soup tureens, buggy and riding whips, fancy walking sticks, gilt jewellery, consisting of brooches, pins, rings, ear-rings, lockets, Albert seals and keys, keyless watches, &c.

An invoice of English gold jewellery, consisting of Albert and guard chains, curbs, German silver watches, &c.

10 bags Sodawater corks, each 100 gross.
1 case glass inkstand of various kinds.

NOTICE to SHIP CHANDLERS and CONTRACTORS.

90 cwts. best Oxide of Iron Paint, light and deep, in kegs of 28, 56, and 112 lbs.

6 cases, each 1 dozen, Imperial pint tins ready-made Warner's best paint, viz., Japan black, bright Japan red, Japan maroon, snow white, and cream white.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Essoobhoy Adamjee—75 reams foolscap paper 10 and 12 lbs.
1 case accordians 12 doz.

At 2 P. M.

One Arab horse.

SALE of MAVA COTTON.

This day, Monday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba, in Manockjee Petit's godown, by order of Otumchund Heerjee, on account of Parikh Ramjee Joetadass—

25 candies Mava cotton saila bhaila.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE of ROSIN.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on the Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned.

421 casks rosin damaged by salt water ex-bugla Futta Rahaman.

SALE of PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

On Monday, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms an invoice of 176 cases preserved provisions landed from the ship Victoria Cross, consists of 1 & 2 lbs. tins roast jugged, stewed and curried hare, roast stewed and curried rabbit kidney, giblet, gravy, ox cheek, hare, chicken, ox tail, mock turtle and green peas soup, chicken and mutton broth, hodge podge mulligatawney, fendon haddocks, kippered herrings, jams and ½ lbs. tins, essence of beef.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light English-built phaeton in good order, and a dark brown Arab horse rising five, with harness complete; can be seen on giving two hours' notice.

A GENTLEMAN'S HANSOM.

A most genteel carriage in the thorough West-end style, built by Robson & Co., South Audlay Street, London; can be seen an hour after application.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A first-class Thurston's billiard table, made expressly to order, with superior slates of extra thickness to withstand the exigencies of inland carriage, fitted with the new patent cushions, which are of correct angular definition and exceedingly lively; cloth in capital order; has an ample supply of balls, cues, rest, &c., and lamps for either gas or oil; strongly recommended. It is set up at the offices of the undersigned, where it can be seen and tested.

The schooner Minnehaha, complete with sails, masts, &c., lying opposite the Mazagon Reclamation, will be sold cheap to effect an early sale.

MATHERAN.—A delightful Retreat from the heat and business of Bombay, to be let for the present season, commodious, healthy, and in a charming position. Early applications to be made to the undersigned.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Pills are acknowledged to be the best medicine for debilitated constitutions, disordered liver, billiousness, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this remedy, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible were they not substantiated by innumerable proofs of the cures effected by them and the permanent benefit derived from their use. They soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. These remedies, once used, inspire implicit confidence, and thousands, from personal experience of the case afforded by them, have relieved their afflicted friends by recommending the early employment of, and steady perseverance with, these invaluable medicaments.

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AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.